Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,053—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1894.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Pres

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	6th Jan.
B.L. BALLAARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	20th „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th „
†* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th „
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	24th „
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. Atkinson	31st „
B.L. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st „
†* ASSAM	3190	500	T. F. Creery	28th „
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3000	500	H. Weighell	12th „
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Tuesday 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

10th Jan. 24th Jan.
7th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th November, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Feb.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Jan., 1894
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th Feb.

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 930	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,109	350	21st Jan. 94.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 31, 1893.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "NYANZA" will SAIL as above on the 10th January, 1894. For Freight and Passage Apply to the Agents,

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Khoja Mohla, Mandvie.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th January, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without [illegible] and on the most favourable terms. Berth [illegible]lected, with special attention to grouping.

[illegible] CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAIL[illegible]KETS procured.

[illegible]Y OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. [illegible]ns of existing concessions.

[illegible]S met on arrival.

[illegible]OTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, [illegible]NS, at current rates.

[illegible] supplied gratis, and general infor[illegible]

[illegible]SSSES. GRINDLAY & Co.

[illegible] W.—Being a Selection [illegible] from the BOMBAY HIGH [illegible]RSE, after the manner of [illegible]. R. H. PRICK, Rs. 1-8

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd January, 1894, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 6th January, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 7th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,797 tons, on the 4th January, 1894, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 22nd January, 1894, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd January, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	January 13.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abray	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	May 3.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, Dec. 26, 1893.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE Should become the Household standby.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE,

And is *the* remedy for overworked Brain, Sleeplessnesses, Harassing Dreams, Anxiety, Excitement, Wasting Diseases, &c.

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT, Taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES The Blood, giving renewed Energy and Vitality to the Exhausted; building up again the wasted constituents which give the Brain, Health, Energy and Vigour.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY Imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE.

Daisy, Daisy, tell me your secret do,
Your Hair is lovely, tell me how it grew.
Its long, and thick, and curly, no wonder I look surly
When my head is bare, for want of hair.
Oh! tell me your secret do.
Daisy, Daisy, what is that you say?
You too were bald, for many and many a day,
Till Kemp's Hair Douche you tested,
And from that day you bless'd it,
Now you look sweet, with hair to your feet,
And Kemp's Douches gold to you.
Daisy, Daisy, buy me a bottle, pray.
One Rupee 8 annas is what all there is to pay.
I am your own true love, and when
The Douche with her cloth cover
My bald head, then we will wed,
And Kemp's Douche 'll owe all to you.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

TREACHER & Co. Invite the attention of intending Purchasers to this really Fine Selection of China and Glassware.

DINNER SERVICES, Consisting of 78 pieces, in—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Oriental Peach Blow	95 8	106 8
Ivy Entwine	62 0	69 0
Birds on Almond Branch	77 0	86 0
Plain White	40 0	44 8

BREAKFAST SERVICES in above Patterns.
From Rs. 25-8 to Rs. 58 Cash.

STANDARD GLASSWARE.
Set for 12 Persons, Comprising 113 Pieces.
From Rs. 90 Cash. Rs. 100 Credit.

ALSO

TOILET SETS. CHAMBER SERVICES. BREAKFAST SERVICES.
DESSERT SERVICES. FINGER BOWLS. FLOWER TUBES AND VASES.
FRUIT DISHES. MENU STANDS. CHOTA HAZRI SETS.

And a Large Variety of FANCY CHINA and the NEWEST AND MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS.
ROCKINGHAM WARE. HARLEQUIN WARE.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

GORGINA has never been known to fail in the cure of Ringworm and Dhobie's Itch, and has been found most efficacious in nearly every Skin Affection. Price As. 8.

Special Terms to Merchants on application to the Sole Manufacturers:

PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

CAPS!

LATEST SHAPES.

FULL FRONTS. BAG TOPS

LINED SILK.

FANCY CHECK TWEEDS.

COLOURED VELVET CORDS.

BROWN BUCKSKIN.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

SHIRTS.
Twill Lining,
With or Without Collars,
Six for Rs. 15.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth,
For wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
For Dress.
Pique or Best
Fourfold Linen throughout
Six for Rs. 33.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, also in Colours,
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool,
Delightfully cool, in
White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System on Application.

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland, H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

A CONTRACT OF FORFEITURE THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE BY POST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS' FRUIT LINCTUS. For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throats, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breath, and Consumptive Complaints. Price 1As. 8. and As. 14 per Bottle.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natural fragrance.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy! to the end.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:—
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

PHILLIPS' COCA WINE

A MOST POWERFUL BRAIN AND NERVE RESTORER. Strengthens the Mental and Physical Powers, assuages Thirst, and possesses excellent Tonic Properties. Strongly Recommended for SLEEPLESSNESS, HEADACHE, AND OVER-FATIGUE.

Price Re. 2-4 per Bottle.

[Extract from a Letter.] MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

"DEAR SIRS,—Your Coca Wine had a marvellous effect on me. It has quite set me up after thirty years' residence in India."

PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
JUST RECEIVED.

THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully invited to the following

SELECT BRANDS:—

			Rs.	a.
LA HOJA, Trabucos	per box of	50	5	0
L'AMISTAD, Regalias	„	50	7	0
DONA ANNA, Imperiales	„	50	15	0
BOCK'S GUILA D'ORO, Reg Finos	„	50	18	
Do. do. Marcelina	„	50	18	0
Do. do. Delirios	„	25	10	0
VILLAR Y VILLAR, Reg. Reina.	„	100	36	0
LA CAROLINA, Bouq. Carolina.	„	25	14	0
LA FLOR DE MORALES, Del.	„	25	15	0

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4	0	per 100
TRABUCOS	„ 3	12	„
COQUETAS	„ 3	8	„

BEACONSFIELDS,
BAHADURS,
CELESTIALES,
TORPEDO SPECIALS,
and a large Variety of all the leading Brands of
INDIAN CIGARS
Also Stocked.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to d[illegible] Subs[illegible] per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarte[illegible] Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage e[illegible]

CEYLON FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, keep a Stock of the above unshrinkable Flannel in plain whitegrey and various coloured patterns. Price Re. 1 per yard 29" wide. Sold in short lengths to suit constituents.

SAMPLES FREE.

HATS TO SUIT ALL FACES—

WEAR "THE PHIT EASY."—
THE VERY LATEST.

BROWNS AND BLACK
EXTRA LIGHT WEIGHT. FROM RS. 7-14.

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY. THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother sister, wife, children, or other near relatives. For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
[illegible]ANTS LA[illegible], CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
Opposite Main Entrance, Prince's Dock.

AMATEUR CONCERT
By the CREW of the P. and O. S. S. "CLYDE,"
In AID of the INSTITUTE,
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 3rd JANUARY,
at 8-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME:

PART. I.

1 Comic Sketch...... Wanted an Artiste, a musical absurdity introducing the Whitewashed Toco. ...... Messrs Thomas, Carpenter and Purser.
2 Serio Comic Song...My Old Dutch ......Mr. Haynes.
3 Song (Character) ...Bay of Mystery.........Mr. Purser.
4 Comic Song.........Parson and Clerk.........Mr. Baker.
5 Song & Dance ....Uncle Ben's big four ...Messrs. North, Purser, Carpenter and Thomas.
6 Comic Song..........The Duke..............Mr. Crooks.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

1 Song (Sentimental) Miner's Dream of Home.... Mr. Jeffers.
2 Song (Character).. Rocking my Baby to Sleep Mr. Thomas.
3 Serio Comic Song After the Ball ....Mr. Crooks.
4 Song (Comic) ..... Mary Grundy ....Mr. Carpenter.
5 Song (Comic) ..... Old Maids and Young Maids Mr. Haynes.
6 Song (sentimental) As the Church Bells Chime Mr. W. Giles.
7 Song (Comic) ...... The Blue-haired Boy ....Mr. Baker.
8 Sketch (Comic) ... The Corsican Brothers .....Messrs. North and Purser.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION:—

Seats Unreserved ....Re. 1
Back Seats.......................................As. 8

A few Reserved Seats can be had at Rs. 2 each.
Tickets can be had on Board the S. S. "CLYDE," and at the Seamen's Institute, Frere Road.
PROCEEDS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INSTITUTE.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

By Special Request,
"TRIAL BY JURY,"
and
BETSY BAKER
will be given
BY THE MEMBERS OF THE
THESPIAN CLUB,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 6TH,
at 9-30 P.M.

Stalls and Dress Circle ....Rs. 3
Unreserved ....Re. 1
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Unreserved Seats.

BOX PLAN on View at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. "YORK" has ARRIVED from NEW YORK, with General CARGO and PETROLEUM, and is DISCHARGING in Stream. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor, before the Goods are removed from the Ship.

All claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, Dubashes,
No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort,
Agents for Capt. John W. Smith, s. s. "York."

THE VIENNA RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, tiffins, and dinners, also per Plate, will be supplied at MODERATE RATES. Also Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Turkish Coffee, Russian Punch are obtainable from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street. Private Arrangements can be made per month on application to the above.

C. HIRSCH.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Cocoa, Nougat, Sugar Almonds, and Parisians, &c., &c. Also Ices, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

C. HIRSCH.

LAWN TENNIS BATS.
(12 to 16 oz.)

THE CELEBRATED DEMON BAT.—The HANDLE is grooved along the back and front with shoulder at the end.

The GROOVE affords a perfect grip to the hold, so as to give a full command over the Racket for screwing and placing the ball, while imparting a precise and positive perception of the position of the Racket blade. The most popular Racket of the day, and indubitably the best adapted for all services required.............................each Rs. 4
THE CHAMPION RACKET .... " " 4
THE RENSHAW RACKET........................ " " 4
(Other patterns at Rs. 3-8 each).

RE-STRINGING TENNIS BATS, each Re. 1-12.

PRESS OPINION. * * * the workmanship of which could not readily be distinguished from that of the best bats manufactured in England. In balance, springiness, good grip, and, above all, in perfectly even and tight netting, these bats are all that could be desired by the most fastidious of Tennis players.—"The Englishman."

** GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Terms, Cash or V. P. Post.

JAMES TURNER & CO.,
THE NORTHERN INDIA GYMKHANA WORKS,
SIALKOT (PUNJAB).

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

At the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation, called for THURSDAY, the 4th January 1894, at 3 p.m., notices to the following effect will be moved.

(1) By Khursedji N. Wadya, Esq.: That the Commissioner be requested to submit plans and estimates for putting up punkhas at the Council Hall.

(2) By the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Oxenham: That resolution No. 8753, dated 17th November 1892, accepting Mr. R. Walton's resignation of service having been passed in consequence of an error in the Postal Department, which resulted in failure to deliver an application for leave from Mr. Walton and withdrawal of his resignation, Mr. Walton be declared to have been on leave without pay up to May 1st, 1893.

(3) By Cowasjee Hormusjee, Esq.: That sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 975, from savings in the revised estimates for the new works at Love Grove, to meet the cost of an electric light installation at the new engine house.

(4) By E B Carroll, Esq.: That the Commissioner's letter, dated 27th ult., on the subject of Messrs. Garlick's incinerator be *recorded*. That the proposals therein made, be approved, the incinerator taken over by the Municipality and the sum of Rs. 7,500, being the second moiety of the value of the incinerator, be paid to Messrs. Garlick. That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the Establishment stated by the Commissioner to be required for working the incinerator.

(5) By G. W. Roughton, Esq.: That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation whether it is not the fact that the age of retirement from Municipal service has been fixed for (a) ordinary cases at 55 and (b) exceptional cases at 60. 2. If there has been no rule laid down to the effect mentioned in the preceding para; whether it is not the fact that such is the present practice. 3. Whether intimation has not been given in the various or some of the Municipal Offices that no Municipal servant must expect to be employed after attaining the age of 60 years. 4. Whether it is not the fact that the late Municipal Commissioner, Sir Charles Ollivant, fixed the extreme limit of service at 65, and if so what is the reason for a change being made, if such a change has been made. 5. Whether it is contemplated to retire any, and if so, which Municipal servants in the present year (1894) on account of their having reached any particular limit of age, and what will be the expense to Municipal funds thereby entailed. 6. To state generally what principles of retirement are now in force as to the retirement of Municipal servants on account of age.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, 2nd January 1894.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in Charge, up to 12 Noon on 1st FEBRUARY, 1894, for the Supply of Miscellaneous and other Stores (more or less) to the Bombay Arsenal, from 1st April, 1894, up to the 31st March, 1895. The term "more" includes the Supply of Stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists of Schedules" of the Stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable at this Office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 10th to 29th January, 1894, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (on Saturdays till 1 p.m. only).

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which are procurable on application at this Office, at the rate one Rupee for each Set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this Office at 12 o'clock Noon, on THURSDAY, the 1st February, 1894. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—All further particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned.

E. A. EMPSON, Lt.-Col, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge, Bombay Arsenal.
Bombay, 22nd December, 1893.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted f[illegible]he Bombay Gazette,
An[illegible] Post free.
To be had at the [illegible]ombay Gaze[illegible] Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
LESSEE & DIRECTOR..............MR. HARRY STANLEY.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 3RD JANUARY,
4TH GRAND PRODUCTION of L. A. MASSA'S
Magnificent New and Original Pantomime,
{"THE QUEEN of HEARTS."}
{"THE QUEEN of HEARTS."}
Doors Open at 8-30. Overture at 9 P.M.

BOX OFFICE and plan of Theatre on view at MITCHELL'S, Meadows Street, from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
PRICES:—Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3. Second Seats, Rs. 2; Back, One Rupee.
Military and Sailors in Uniform Half-Price to Second and Back Seats only.

GAIETY THEATRE.
CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT,
(For the Convenience of Families and Schools)
GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE
OF THE
Magnificent Christmas Pantomime,
"THE QUEEN of HEARTS, or
Harlequin Jack Horner, or
"The Little Woman that Lived in a Shoe."

Doors Open at 4 P.M. Commence at 4-30 P.M.
Half-Prices to all Parts of the Theatre.
"A CHILD'S REQUEST:"
Oh! Mamma, do take me to see the FUNNY CLOWN.
Oh! Papa, the Boys all say that we can get Seats at Mitchell's for the Pantomime, and the Plan IS NEARLY FULL.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)
THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, uses and functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA!!
THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF
FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Annas 8.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
H. E. LADY HARRIS, C.I.,
AN AFTERNOON CONCERT
Will be given in the
TOWN HALL
On TUESDAY, the 9th of JANUARY, at 5-30,
In AID of the Funds of
THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION,
at which
the following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly promised to Assist:—

MRS. CANDY.	MR. A. J. CARTER.
" MACBETH.	" JOHNSTON.
MISS PEDRAZA.	" REDDIE.
" PRITCHARD.	" BASIL SCOTT.
" SWIFT.	DR. YELD.
MRS. YELD.	

Reserved Seats...Rs. 2.
Unreserved " ....Re. 1.
Plan of the Seats now Open at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

FANCY ARTICLES,
TABLE ORNAMENTS,
SCENTS.
XMAS, BIRTHDAY, WEDDING CARDS.
USEFUL ARTICLES FOR PRESENTS
In Great Variety, at Very Moderate Rates
FANCY AND PLAIN STATIONERY.
AN INSPECTION SOLICITED.
B. D. MOTIWALA & CO.,
18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A VICTORIA (Brush Co.'s) Dynamo, 100 Volt, 150 Amp.
COMPOUND WOUND.
The Machine is in good Running Order, and intending purchasers can see it under Trial.
Also a "BARONESS KITCHEN RANGE.
Apply at the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

GRANT BUILDINGS.
REDUCTION IN RENT OF ROOMS
from 1st January 1894.

ONLY a FEW ROOMS in these Buildings are NOW AVAILABLE.

Apply to
THE AGENT,
Grant Buildings.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 96 OF 1891.

MOWJEE CULLIANJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Falkland Road, outside the Fort..Plaintiff.

VERSUS

NENBAI, Widow of JAITHA PADAMSEY SHAMJEE, MOORJEE NARRON VASTA, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants residing at Dariathan Road, outside the Fort, DYAL MOWJEE, residing at Falkland Road, outside the Fort, and The Honorable FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, Her Majesty's Advocate-General for Bombay ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, bearing date the first Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-fourth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

LOT No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Mowjee Cullianjee, and the Defendants, Shamjee Moorjee and Narron Vasta, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Thucker Jaitha Padamsey, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mody Bazar or Cazee Syed Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by Admeasurement Ninety-three square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 53, and now under Ward No. 1390, 1391, Street Nos. 222, 226, 226 A. and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by Cazee Syed Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property Lot No. 2, hereinafter described, and on or towards the North by the house of Purmanund Nursey, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mowjee Cullianjee.

LOT No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Mowjee Cullianjee, and the Defendants, Shamjee Moorjee and Narron Vasta, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Thucker Jaitha Padamsey, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mody Bazar or Cazee Syed Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement One Hundred and six square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Bombay, under Collector's Old No. 701, Collector's New No. 8411, Old Survey No. 489, New Survey No. 2773, and by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 1388-1389, Street No. 216, 220 and 220 A. and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by Cazee Syed Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by Lot No. 1, being the property hereinbefore described, and on or towards the South by the house of Nursey Muljee and Gocul Muljee, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mowjee Cullianjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 1st day of December 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 [illegible] year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 11 per [illegible] Postage.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

XMAS MUSIC.—Mirth! Merry-Making!! Dancing!!! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

RICH SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Entirely New Designs and Colours, Specially Suitable for 'Xmas Presents, Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5-8 each.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld.

ENGLISH OIL PAINTINGS.—A Large Variety are now being Offered for Sale at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s New Premises, No. 17, Hummum Street.

FANCY GLASS ORNAMENTS.—Very pretty flowerbaskets and, flowervases, from 8 as. to Rs 2. Also Centrepieces, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.—Transacts Life, Annuity, Accident Business. Terms favourable Premiums low. Profits large.—OFFICE, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

D'MELLO and Co., Cutlers, Surgical Instrument-makers, Electricians, Repairers of Physicians' requisites, &c., and Mathematical Instruments, Medows Street, Fort. Artificial Legs, Arms and Deformity Instruments, &c., made to suit Patients. Up-country orders carefully executed.

TEAS!—GREAT REDUCTION!! Messrs. MORTON, MAJU and Co., in view to introducing Pure and Unadulterated Teas to RICH and POOR, are now offering, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, a class of Teas unsurpassed for DELICACY and PURITY of FLAVOUR. Price List on Application.—22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—GAME BOY and GAY LAD, a nice Pair of Chesnut Waler Geldings, 15 hands, 10 years old, well matched, with perfect manners. For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's Stables, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—VICTORIA, by Kinross, in good order, and Bay Horse and Harness. Whole turnout to be Sold, or Victoria and Horse separately. Apply "X. Y. Z.," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—One very elegant English-built second-hand Miniature (canoe-shaped) Landau, by Hart, Bond Street, London.—Apply to DADABHOY BOMANJEE, Carriage Builder, Girgaum.

VICTORIA for SALE.—In Good Condition, Owner has no further need of it.—Address "X. Y." care of this Office.

PEARSE'S COCA WINE.—A comfort to all Brain Workers and a Boon to Delicate persons. It is made of pure Coca Leaves, blended with best Madeira Wine. Per Bot. Rs. 2; per Doz. Rs. 21. Prepared by PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

DON'T PURCHASE but do Inspect our Collection of 'Xmas, New Year's, Birthday and Wedding CARDS, Picture Books and Booklets, elegant Bohemian Glass-ware, Albums, Photo-Frames of different kinds, Beautiful Travelling Cases, Writing Cases, Lady's Companions, Inkstands of any and every kind, Fancy Stationery, Jewel Cases, Royal Family Cards, Lady's Fans, and a thousand and one nice, lovely and useful articles, which we sell at prices which defy Competition.—B. D. MOTIWALA and Co., 18, Church Gate Street, Fort.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 36, Abdool Rheman Street, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing, Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—ENGLISH-MADE 8-Day Chiming Clocks, richly gilded mountings, chiming every Quarter hours on Westminster and eight bells, and striking hours on a loud Gong. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

BILLIARD TABLE,—WANTED, Full Size, on Hire, for Few Months. Address "H. B." care of this Paper.

TO LET, "Nesbit" Hall, an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, from 1st January, 1894. Apply at the Premises, or Messrs. MERWANJI JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have resided in the Alexandra Hotel for a short time, viz., 10 days. Before I stayed at the Royal Hotel, Mazagon, the same Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji. I always found every kindness, best of attention, civility from servants, and in fact cannot find words to express how highly I think of all. (Sd.) A. J. FITZHERBERT, formerly Pro., Byculla Hotel.

MATHERAN RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is a First-class, comfortable, and most pleasantly situated Hotel on the Hill. Detached Bungalows available for Families. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms Moderate.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla,—Facing the Bombay Harbour. A favourite Resort for Visitors during the Hot Weather and after the Rains. Visitors to Karli Caves, Sakal Pathar, Lahagur and Visapur Forts and all other places of interest are supplied with Tongas, Ponies and other Requisites on short notice.—Apply to "PROPRIETOR."

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

THE "SCANDINAVIA" Cotton-Driving Belt, all Solid Woven not in plies, cheaper, stronger, and more durable than leather. Excellent Testimonials from users in this Country. Bombay Agents.—RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

SELF-INKING PADS for RUBBER STAMPS, in the most Brilliant Colors, in 3 Sizes, Re. 1, 1-8 and 2. Red, Violet, Blue, Green and Black.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

PRINTING PAPERS manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 1 anna [illegible] of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. PRYCE WEEDON in our Firms at Bombay and Calcutta CEASED on 27th August, 1893.

Mr. GEORGE ROBERTS JOHNSTON has THIS DAY been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firms at Bombay and Calcutta.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
GRINDLAY & Co.

1st January, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between us, the Undersigned, JAMES GEORGE SMITH, of Union Bank Buildings, in the City of Liverpool, Merchant, CHARLES DOUGLAS, of the city of Bombay, Merchant, and MAGNUS MOWAT, of 63, Cornhill, in the City of London, Merchant, heretofore carrying on business as Merchants at Bombay and Kurrachee, both in India, under the style or firm of RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., and at Liverpool under the style of JAMES G. SMITH, has on and from the 31st Day of December, 1893, been Dissolved by Mutual Consent so far as regards the said JAMES GEORGE SMITH, who Retires from the said Firms, the business of which will be continued by the remaining Partners, to whom all debts and other monies owing to the late Partnership are to be paid.—Dated the 6th Day of December, 1893.

JAMES G. SMITH,
C. DOUGLAS,
M. MOWAT.

In the Matter of the ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
ધી આલફ્રેડ મેન્યુફેક્ટરીંગ કંપની, લીમીટેડની બાબતમાં.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before 15th day of January, 1894, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if, any, to the Undersigned, the Liquidator of the said Company, at the Office or Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON and COMPANY, at Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from me, the said Liquidator, are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1893.

JOHN R. GREAVES,
Liquidator.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.
ધી આલફ્રેડ મેન્યુફેક્ટરીંગ કંપની, લીમીટેડ, ભરૂચ.

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of Section 186 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above named Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, at Broach, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1894, at 4 of the clock (Madras Time), in the Afternoon, for the purpose of having an Account laid before them, showing the manner in which the Winding Up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator; and also, pursuant to Section 199 of the said Act, of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books, Accounts and Documents of the company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1893.

JOHN R. GREAVES,
Liquidator.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
ધી આલબર્ટ એડવર્ડ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of Section 186 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above named Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, at Broach, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1894, at 3 of the clock (Madras Time), in the Afternoon, for the purpose of having an Account laid before them, showing the manner in which the Winding Up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator; and also, pursuant to section 199 of the said Act, of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1893.

JOHN R. GREAVES,
Liquidator.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
ધી આલબર્ટ એડવર્ડ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before 15th day of January, 1894, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to the Undersigned, the Liquidator of the said Company, at the office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, at Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from me, the said Liquidator, are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1893.

JOHN R. GREAVES,
Liquidator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 26 OF 1890.

MANCHOOBHAI BALGOWANDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay...............................Plaintiff.

VERSUS

GOVIND GANGADHER, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Dadur, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing Date the Twenty-Seventh Day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Seventeenth Day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant, or either of them, in the following properties, namely:—

LOT No. I.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or Foras Freehold Salt Batty ground, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of the Dadur Road, leading from Mahim to Bombay, containing by admeasurement One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-one square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 554, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561 and 562, New No. 13430, and New Survey No. 1-2021, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Garden of Shri Girdharilaljee Maharaj, on the West by the Batty ground of Manglia Zavria Garud, on the North by the property of Jeewandass Mooljee and Pandoo Casinath Thakoor; and on the South by the ground of Manglia Zaveria Garud, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the abovenamed Govind Gangadher.

LOT No. II.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or Foras Freehold Salt Batty ground, situate, lying and being at Mahaluximee, near B. B. and C. I. Railway, containing by admeasurement Three Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-three square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 593, New No. 12604, and New Survey No. 2739, and bounded as follows:—On the East and North and South by the property of Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, and on the West by the property of Dinshaw Naneckjee Pitty and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Govind Gangadher.

LOT No. III.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or Foras Free hold Salt Batty ground, situate, lying and being at Near Chicklee, containing by admeasurement Two Thousand Five Hundred and Seventeen square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 335, New No. 12375, and New Survey No. 2931, and bounded as follows:—On the East and the North by the property of Radhabai, on the West by the property of Antonio Francis Luis and on the South by the property of Raghoba Junajee, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Defendant, Govind Gangadher.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay—Dated this 5th day of December, 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

BEGS to intimate that he is now Registering Orders for

CHRISTMAS CAKES, MINCE PIES, PLUM PUDDINGS, &c.

Also that he has OPENED the WILTSHIRE DAIRY in connection with his Bakery, where Milk, Butter and Cream may be had at favourable rates. Having *his own Milch Cattle*, the absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce may be relied on.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID.........£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 50,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS..............	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE ...... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Bombay, Office: Esplanade Road. Offg. Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...................................$ 100,000,000
Reserve Fund.......................................$ 39,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, ESQ., (of Messrs. [illegible] Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, ESQ., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, ESQ., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, ESQ., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, AND ZANZIBAR.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

[illegible]HALMERS,
Manager.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODAR MA[illegible].
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.

UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for

POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.

ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.

The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and all requisite information may be had on Application to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ... £2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ....£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Claims Paid during the last Ten Years
Amount to ....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings).

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT MODY & Co.
ARMANDE FRERE'S CHAMPAGNE.
CUVEE RESERVEE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENT
Recently Arrived.

One dozen Quarts .... Rs. 36
One dozen Pints .... " 20

APPLY TO
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
(RETAIL AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, MODY & Co.,)
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE
RATES OF SUBSCRIP
Including Postage.
Twelve Months...............
Six Months....................
The "St. James's Budget" may be
Rates from Messrs. THACKER, S
Messrs. THACKER and Co., L
HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Mad
The Paper will be posted
Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the R
Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarte
OFFICE:—Dorset S

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Dance, North Lancashire Regiment, Town Hall.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Amateur Concert, Seamen's Institute, 8-30 p.m.
Annual General Meeting, Anjuman-i-Islam, Islam Club, Chowpati, 4-30 p.m.

H. E. the Governor's Band.—H. E the Governor's Band will play at the Victoria Gardens, on Saturday next, the 6th inst.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Lindis Lorne and Hoseinee entered, and the s. s. Aldgate left the dock on Sunday, and the schooner Venus and s.s. La Seyne entered it on Monday.

Disappearance of a Boy.—Krishna Nana, residing at Wari Bunder, has reported to the police, that his son, named Bala Krishna, aged eleven years, has been missing since the 24th ultimo.

A Hindu Leper.—Khundoo Muckoond, a Hindu leper, aged thirty-five years, who had been wandering at Frere Road, was on the 1st instant removed in a Municipal van to the Matoonga Leper Asylum.

Departure of Native Chiefs.—Rana Shree Jalamsingji, the Raja of Cherodrabad, left Bombay for his capital on the 31st ultimo.—The Raja of Dewsa also left Bombay on the 30th ultimo for his native country.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Vasna and Ormsdale entered, and the s.s. Hispania and Imperatrix left the dock on Sunday, the s.s. Warora entered it on Monday; and the s.s. Giava entered, and the s.s. Vasna, left it yesterday.

Arrival of a Native Prince.—Maharana Shri Ramsinghji, Kumar of Rajpipla State, Nandode, arrived here yesterday morning with his Ranisaheb, his Private Secretary, and fifteen followers, and put up in a bungalow, at Malabar Hill.

Arrival.—Nawab Sir Nawaz Khan, K.C.I.E., of Baluchistan, accompanied by Heymut Yarkhan, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quetta, and six followers, arrived in Bombay, *en route* to Kurrachee, on the 29th ultimo, and has taken up his residence at Bhendy Bazaar.

A missing Wife.—Abdoola Gaji, residing at Chowky Mohella, has made a report to the police, that his wife named Halima, aged thirteen years, left home, at 8 p.m. on the 31st ultimo, saying that she was going to buy oil, and has not since returned. She had on her person a silver bangle at the time.

Seamen's Institute Concert.—An amateur concert, by the members of the crew of the P. and O. steamship Clyde will be given this evening, in the Seamen's Institute, in aid of the funds of the Institute, and will commence at half-past eight o'clock. The programme, a very attractive one, is advertised in another column.

The Stanley Company Pantomime.—We would remind our readers, that on Saturday next, at the Gaiety Theatre, there will be a special afternoon performance of the new pantomime, by the Stanley Opera Company. The prices, for the convenience of families and schools, are reduced by one-half, and thus the entertainment is placed within the reach of all.

Burglary at Khetwady Main Road.—Chotalal Johardass, a mehta, in the employ of Hariwalubdass Balgovindass, residing in his master's house at Khetwady Main Road, has made a report to the police, that on the 30th ultimo, some one entered his house by removing two iron bars from a side window, and stole gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 1,403, belonging to his master, who is at present away from Bombay.

Ratansi Mulji Charitable Dispensary, Fort.—During the month of December, 1893, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,856; among them the number of new admissions was 448, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	21	4	14	39
Vanias	74	19	32	125
Brahmins	46	7	10	63
Lohanas	9	3	4	16
Other Castes	124	22	59	205
Total	274	55	119	448

The average daily attendance was 92·1. Previously acknowledged, Rs. 4,813.

Departure of the Nawab of Rampur.—His Highness Ahmedkhan Bahadur, the young Nawab of Rampur, accompanied by Captain J. Colvin, his guardian, Mr. H. E. Budden, his tutor, Mr. Abdool Mujeed Khan, private secretary, Mr. Abdoossawad Khan, A.-D.-C., Captain Fathey Khan, Commanding the Rampur Cavalry, Moulvi Abdool Rahiman Farokhee, Persian tutor, left the Victoria Terminus last night, at a quarter to 9 o'clock, by a special train for Bareilly, *en route* to his capital. The Nawab's two brothers-in-law, his Dewan, as well as all the officials, who had arrived in Bombay to receive his Highness, also left Bombay by the same train. A few minutes before the train started his Highness arrived at the station, and was received by a few native gentlemen who were present to see him off. The Nawab was decorated with floral wreaths and presented with bouquets by some of the gentlemen present. After acknowledging the compliments and shaking hands with those present, his Highness entered his saloon, attached to the train, which steamed out of the station at a quarter to 9 p.m.

Attempted Suicides.—At 5 o'clock, on Sunday morning, one Lingoo Tookaram, aged twenty years, a fitter in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, residing at Cammateepoora 3rd Lane, was found by the police lying in a narrow lane, near the Alliance Mill, at Tardeo Road, with his throat cut with a knife. The man was immediately conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where shortly after admission Lingoo stated to the House-Surgeon that he left his house, at 8 p.m., on the 30th ultimo, and went to Mahaluxmee to get some *rajoola* leaves to apply to some boils on his wife's back, and while returning home he sat down at a lane, near the Alliance Mill, and almost immediately after he was attacked from behind by two men, who threw him down, gagged him, and cut his throat with a knife. However, the House-Surgeon, after examining the wound, disbelieved Lingoo's statement, and gave his opinion that the wound was self-inflicted. Lingoo subsequently admitted that he himself inflicted the wound owing to being in pecuniary difficulties. From further inquiries the police learnt that there was a decree for Rs. 150 out against him, from the Small Causes Court.—At 11 p.m., on the 30th ultimo, one Raghoba Juggonnath, aged forty-eight years, residing at Girgaum Road, also attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a knife, in consequence of his wife's death, which occurred about nine months ago. A Hindu doctor was called in, and the wound which was not very serious, was dressed.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 29th December, 1893 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1893-94	18,700,000
Remitted from 1st April 1893 to 23rd Dec. 1893	6,491,800
Balance to be remitted from 26th Dec. 1893 to 31st March 1894	12,208,200

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Service for Sailors.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Knight Companion in the Victoria Dock, on Wednesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

The General Medical Council has decided to commence the preparation of a new edition of the British Pharmacopœia, which shall not only fix the quality and strength of all natural and compound drugs used in Great Britain and Ireland, as before, but shall also be the standard for India and our Colonies, the really valuable native drugs being recognised. The aid of medical and pharmaceutical authorities is sought. Professor Attfield, F.R.S., the pioneer in this Imperial extension, is to be the [illegible]

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases of the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear, and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the [illegible], enabling him to attend to his duties [illegible] following with renewed vigour [illegible] Nos. 5 and 7,—MADON, SONS & Co., BOMBAY.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

CLOSING SITTING IN CALCUTTA.

The Commission re-assembled on Friday morning, for the twenty-third time, in the Bengal Council Chamber. Present :—Lord Brassey, President, Sir William Roberts, Mr. Henry J. Wilson, M.P., Mr. G. G. C. Mowbray, M.P., Mr. Pease, Mr. A. U. C. Fanshawe, C.S., and Mr. Haridas Veharidas.

The Hon'ble the Maharaja of Durbhunga and Sir James Lyall were not present.

STATEMENT BY MR. DRIBERG.

On the members of the Commission taking their seats, Mr. Driberg made the following statement :—In my examination-in-chief, and also in my cross-examination yesterday I referred to the Phuloguri incident, and stated that disturbance was caused by the stoppage of opium cultivation. I have since had access to, and was shown, the official papers regarding the affair, in which Lieutenant Singer, an Assistant Commissioner, was murdered. The event occurred in October 1861. The orders of Government prohibiting opium cultivation in Assam were issued in 1860, and must have taken effect in the cold weather that year. In 1861 an income-tax was passed, which is said to have created a feeling of distrust in Assam, though the tax did not affect cultivators. In the same year the License Tax Act came into force, but was not made applicable to Assam. Still the passing of this Act was believed by the local authorities to have increased the feeling of distrust among the population, and the Bengal Government called upon the officers in Assam to consider and report upon the possibility of imposing a tax on *pan* cultivation. In September 1861 a large number of cultivators, some 1,500, gathered at the court-house of the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong and behaved in a rather tumultuous way, and presented a petition referring to the harm that had been done to them by the prohibition of the poppy cultivation, and prayed that no tax should be levied on their *baris* or their *pan* cultivation. The action taken by the Deputy Commissioner was insufficient to allay their alarm, and a *mal* or mass meeting of cultivators was thereupon held at Mulaquin. A police inspector was sent out on the 18th October 1861, and he tried to disperse the meeting, but without success; and then Lieutenant Singer, the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, went out on the 18th October to make enquiries and interview the leading members of the meeting. One of the few eye-witnesses of what actually occurred on that date deposed that when Lieutenant Singer asked the object of the meeting, the spokesman stated their grounds of complaint, viz., the stoppage of poppy cultivation and the income and pan taxes, adding that if they could not get their grievances attended to by the officer in charge of the district, they would take their complaints before higher authority. Lieutenant Singer then ordered them to disperse, and tried to disarm by force some of the crowd who had clubs. This led to his being ill-treated and killed. The Government of Bengal, in dealing finally with this case, expressed the following opinion. (Extract read.) It is evident, then, from the official records that the stoppage of opium cultivation was one of the causes, and it stands to reason, of the outbreak. I am bound to add that the general opinion in Assam has always been that the Phuloguri affair was due solely to the stoppage of opium cultivation in the province; and this is distinctly stated at page 232, Vol. I. of the Census Report of 1891, which report was written by an officer who was at the time Deputy Commissioner of the Nowgong district.

EVIDENCE OF MUNSHI R. ALI.

Munshi Rahamat Ali, a tea planter at Nowgong, said : Any prohibitive measure against the cultivation and sale of opium in this province, resulting in the loss of the revenue arising therefrom, will produce disastrous effect on the people in general, and will probably rouse indignation and dissatisfaction. There is no doubt that the old eaters will suffer a great deal, and many will die from chronic dysentery, diarrhœa, and other bowel complaints. It is a known fact that when the daily allowance of opium is stopped, the strongest man becomes useless and unfit for hard labour. Most of the opium-eaters contract the habit of eating it through sickness, such as bowel-complaints, rheumatism, diabetes, and malarial fever, which they seem to get rid of by using the drug in some form or other.

Since the cultivation of opium was stopped and Government took up the monopoly of the drug, the number of opium-eaters seem to be on the decrease. The percentage of opium-eaters among the young generation is far less than among old people. This is mostly due to the gradual increase of the price of opium.

EVIDENCE OF MR. BARDALAI.

Mr. Madhav Chandra Bardalai, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Barpeta, deposed : As regards the effect of the consumption of opium on the people, no doubt as every narcotic substance enervates the system if used immoderately, opium also does the same, and demoralises the consumers, as it did in old times in Assam. But in my humble opinion such instances are very rare now-a-days in Assam. As to the willingness of the people to bear in whole or in part the cost of prohibitive measures, I beg to submit that in the present state of the province the people of Assam will not be at all willing to bear in whole or in part the cost of prohibitive measures.

MR. CHANGKAKOTI.

Mr. Radha Nath Changkakoti examined, said : I was born among opium-consumers. The proportion of males who take opium will be about 2/3 over that of females and children. Opium is generally taken on account of some disease. Unconquerable indolence, weakness of both mind and body, slovenly and dirty habits, untruthfulness and larceny are the general results of opium eating.

The prohibition of opium will be a blessing. Even inveterate consumers will consider the measure a blessing, provided they are allowed the drug during their life-time. They are ashamed of their degradation, and think the measure will benefit the future generation. The loss in revenue may be made up by curtailing civil and military expenditure and Home charges.

DR. PHILLIPS.

Dr. James L. Phillips, M.A., M.D., B.L., examined, said : I am an American missionary. I have spent 17 years (1865-75 and 1878-85) in medical, educational, and evangelistic service amongst all classes at Sudder stations, and in the mofussil, of the Balasore and Midnapore districts. The habit of taking opium is extremely difficult to relinquish, so difficult that I have often heard natives say that it cannot be relinquished. The opium habit is debilitating to body and mind. As to the result of this habit morally, I have no hesitation whatever in saying that an opium-user loses moral tone and fibre. I have frequently found the common saying of the Natives true : "You can place no dependence upon the word of an opium-user." The neglected and suffering families of the victims of this habit testify how much dearer this fascinating drug becomes to them than their wives and children. Servants using opium will lie and steal. I have not heard of opium being generally regarded as a prophylactic against fever by the Natives, and have not met with its general use as such, nor have I found it to be protective against fever. Unquestionably the present license system tends to the spread of the opium habit in Bengal.

EVIDENCE OF MR. A. K. DUTTA.

Mr. Atol Krishna Dutta, medical practitioner, Calcutta, deposed as follows : I am a member of the Homœpathic Medical Society of Philadelphia, America; I am a private medical practitioner; my practice extends over a period of 12 years. I have had experience of opium-eating amongst the upper, middle and lower classes of people living in Calcutta, Benares, and the 24-Pergunnahs. Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Christians, Bengalis, Marwaris, and Hindustanis have all at different times consulted me. In my opinion 10 per cent. of adult males in the upper and middle classes, and barely 1 per cent. among the lower classes take opium. This, of course, includes cases of opium-smoking commonly called *gooli*. Opium-eating is prevalent more among the upper and middle classes [illegible] People belonging to the [illegible] The habit is generally [illegible] 40th year, though cases [illegible] have been known to [illegible] not say that the opium [illegible] broken; but the cases where it has been are few and far between, and most of them were cases in which opium more or less disagreed. My belief is that the habit can only be discontinued by a gradual reduction of the dose often without the knowledge of the consumer. It really relieves asthma, fits, and pains, and even appears to arrest the progress of violent diseases. The maladies which seem to yield to the use of opium re-appear with greater violence, and they are only palliated by increased doses of opium. I have cured many cases of diabetes without opium, and I am of opinion that those who have not been stuffed with opium can be more speedily cured of diabetes. It is not a prophylactic against malarious fever. When habitually taken opium acts as a stimulant, chiefly of the brain, and also to a great extent of the circulatory system. As the habit becomes confirmed the excitement, [illegible], and the after effects become more [illegible] prolonged. The moral nature of the [illegible] steadily affected. He becomes [illegible] sluggish, shy, and cowardly. [illegible] moral senses become almost [illegible] opium myself for three months for chronic diarrhœa and dyspepsia. The first day it acted like a [illegible] increased, until I used to take 20 grains of it. I keenly felt the after effects. It was some time before I could give it up by gradually reducing the doses.

This brought the sittings of the Commission in Calcutta to a close.

INDIAN PATENTS.

Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 23rd December 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—Frederic Hurd, of Manygates Park, Wakefield, Yorkshire, and of 11 Grittleton Road, St. Peters Park, in the County of Middlesex, England, Engineer, for improvements in and connected with coal-cutting and like machines; Frederick Hurd, of Manygates Park, Wakefield, Yorkshire, and of 11 Grittleton Road St. Peters Park, in the County af Middlesex, England, Engineer, for improvements in and connected with Electromotors or Generators; Augustin Avrial, Manufacturer, 16, Dronot Street, Paris, France, for improvements in sewing machines; Arthur Feilmann, Merchant, 15, Louden Street, Calcutta, for "The Fixing-Bars and Board" for fixing to any length an extending and contracting network; Arthur Feilmann, Merchant, 15, Louden Street, Calcutta, for a Bookshelf for any sized books. James Price Cleghorn, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Bengal, at present residing in No. 2, Peara Bagan, Ballygunge, Calcutta, for a cigar weevil stifler; Eugene Hermite and Charles Friend Cooper, both of European Works, Pownall Road, Dalston, in the County of London, England, Engineers, for improvements in disinfecting and apparatus for that purpose. George Eastwood of 37 Mount Pleasant, Norwich, and 158, Fleet Street London, England, Newspaper Manager, for inprovements in the production of matrices or mouids for stereotyping, and in apparatus employed therein; Philip Bright of 2 Newgate Street, in the City of London, England, Civil Engineer, for Improvements in water posts, stand posts, and the like; Jean Baptiste Vernay, of 31 Rue de l'Hotel de Ville, Lyon, in the Republic of France, Manufacturer, for Impovements relating to the manufacture of bottles, and other glass articales and to apparatus therefor; and Oscar Brunler of 5 Branstrasse, Entrizsek, Leipzig, Engineer, for process for obtaining a compression in gas and petroleum engines with slow combustion.

Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. at the Office of the Secrtary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee, will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of 1893.—Tom Selmin Macaulay Brewer, of No. 3 Wellesley Street in Calcutta, British India, Civil Engineer and Architect, for a new or improved cement for building and repairing purposes. (Filed 15th December 1893.); and Rustomjee Hormusjee Bana, Perfumer, Soap Manufacturer, etc., of Navsari, Baroda State, for imparting fragrance enduring for years to bouquets of flowers and petal and twigs of leaves, both natural and artificial. (Field 15th December 1893).

The under-mentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act 1888. Copies of the Designs have been sent to the Government of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every design is open to public inspection, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee :—Beier and Katz, Merchants of Bombay, No. 1, Dalal Street, for a design representing a butterfly in silk embroidery on cotton and silk mixed satin to be applied to any description of tissue, either silk, cotton, woollen or cotton mixed tissue, or silk mixed or woolen or silk mixed; Messrs. Beier and Katz, Merchants of Bombay, No. 1, Dalal Street, for a design representing a butterfly in silk embroidery on cotton and silk mixed satin to be applied to any description of tissue, either silk, cotton, woollen, or mixed tissues or silk mixed or woollen and silk mixed; and Messrs. Beier and Katz, Merchants of Bombay, No. I, Dalal Street, for a design representing a flower in silk embroidery on cotton and silk mixed satin to be applied to any description of tissue, either silk, cotton, woollen, or cotton mixed tissue or silk mixed or woollen and silk mixed.

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—William Gadd, of 64 Barton Argade, Manchester, England, Civil and Consulting Enigireer, for improvements relating to the construction of gas holders. (From 23rd January 1894 to 22nd Janurry 1895). William Henry Serjeant, Gentleman, and Arthur Northcott, Surgeon, both of Fulham, in the County of Middlesex, England, for a safety rein for riding and driving. (From 28th December 1893 to 27th December 1894.); and William Anderson, of 3 Whitehall Place, in the City of Westminster, England, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for purifying water. (From 26th September 1893 to 25th Septembr 1894). Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub section (4) of the said Act] the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authori-ing others so to do has ceased :—Mr. S. C. Davidson's invention for improvements in the manufacture of metal boxes for chests in which to pack tea or other substances for storage or transit. (Specification filed 18th September 1889.); and Messrs. W. Garlick and W. B. Colville's invention for a new and improved construction of furnaces for burning towns' or other refuse. (Specification field 18th September 1889.)

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT.

The first general memorandum on the wheat crop for the season 1893-94 reads :—

At the time of the submission of the reports the sowings were not everywhere complete, but so far as can at present be judged the area sown will in Bombay and Berar be lightly below, in the Central and North-Western Provinces much the same as, and in the Punjab somewhat larger than, that sown last year. In Sind, which depends on inundation overflows, the rains failed and the floods were low and late, while in many parts of the Bombay Presidency Proper an unfavourable wheat-sowing season following on a favourable cotton-sowing season has led to a contraction of the former in favour of the latter crop. The heavy rains of November have caused considerable delay in the Berar sowing; and have led in the Central Provinces, as have the October rains in the North-Western Provinces, to the resowing of a certain amount of land. The rains have not been favourable in the south-east or in the extreme west of the Punjab, but, generally speaking, the good rainfall of September last has led in that Province to extensive sowings, and the area under wheat is estimated at 75·7 lakhs of acres, or 6 per cent. over the large area sown last year. The condition of the early crop is reported over the greater part of Bombay to be good or fair : and a satisfactory outturn is expected in Berar. In the Central Provinces prospects are exceedingly promising and a full harvest is anticipated. The crop in the North-Western Provinces is good on the whole, while in the Punjab, though its future depends on the character of the winter rains, the outlook is at present unusually favourable.

OILSEEDS.

The first general memorandum on the winter oilseeds crop of the season 1893-94 is as follows :—

The high prices of last season and the late light rains of the year have encouraged linseed sowings in Bombay, and the area under linseed in that Presidency is estimated to be everywhere above the average, and in the north more than double the average. The area under rape in Guzerat is also above the normal, but in Sind, owing to want of water and rain, it is considerably below average. Oilseed sowings were delayed by heavy rainfall both in Berar and in parts of the North-Western Provinces : and some damage was done by the November rains to the linseed sowings in the Central Provinces. In the Punjab the area under rape, though above the normal, is estimated to be 5 per cent. below that of last year : and in Assam the area is above average, but below that of 1892-93. The outturn of the rapeseed crop is expected to be fair over the greater part of Sind : elsewhere in Bombay the oilseeds promise well. Prospects in Berar are very good, in the North-Western Provinces good, and in Assam fair. There will be a good crop in the Punjab if the winter rains are favourable, and in the Central Provinces if there is no excess of rain or cloud.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

The report of the committee appointed on behalf of creditors to advise with the liquidator of the New Oriental Bank Corporation (Limited) is, says the *Times*, very unpleasant reading for the creditors, and reflects very seriously on the conduct of those who have been responsible for the management of the Bank. Grave mistakes were made at starting, too little capital being called up and spread over too many branches; and, there being no reserve liability on the shares, the institution never commanded the necessary degree of confidence from the well-informed. But things were made much worse afterwrrds by the proceedings ot the board, money being not only lent on securities of a dubious kind to customers, but locked up in investments which no Bank ought to have looked at. Further than this, some of the directors received large sums from the Bank on loan, and in one case, that of Mr. L. R. C. Boyle, the loans to the director in his private capacity were supplemented by the advance of a large sum to his firm. The securities lodged for these loans have proved, except in the case of that made to Mr. Tod Heatly, inadequate, even if they ever were as full as they should have been. Bankruptcy proceedings were taken by the liquidator against Mr. Cargill and Mr. Macdonald, two of these four directors, but failed to produce any good result, those against Mr. Cargill falling to the ground because he resided in France, and could not be sued according to French law, being a non-trader. Some of the directors also induced the company to make advances to new companies, which proved unsuccessful, and to invest money in the securities of companies of which they were directors. Sums remitted to the branches to be used there as fixed capital were debited to the branches at the rate of 1s. 8*d*. per rupee, but the difference between that rate and the actual value of the rupee at the time of remitting was usually carried to a special account, and this imaginary sum was included among the items of the "Rest." Altogether the Bank's affairs were managed in the worst possible way, and it is not surprising that a tone of indignation pervades the report throughout as to the conduct of the board. The committee state that the whole of the Bank's capital and reserve and 1,497,291*l*. due to creditors has been lost, and that the creditors cannot expect more than another 6s. of dividend in the pound, making a total of 12s. The Text of the report is published below :—

The committee appointed on behalf of creditors to advise with the liquidator of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, have issued a report, in which they state :—The Bank was established in July, 1884, mainly by persons who, for the sake of the shareholders and the staff of the old Oriental Bank Corporation, desired to retain the goodwill of the customers of that Bank, and restart its business: They were actuated largely by sentimental considerations, and made several mistakes, the chief being these : (1) They commenced business with a very small capital at a great many places; (2) they issued the shares on the footing that they were immediately to be paid up in full, and to have attached no reserve liability. The first of these was in a manner forced upon them by the fact that their endeavours to obtain subscriptions for shares in England and Scotland were very unsuccessful, and, in consequence, they had to appeal to the constituents of the old Bank at its branches, and of course, they could hardly do otherwise than open offices at the places where their capital was obtained. There was this much in favour of that course—that they were able at first to make an arrangement with the liquidator of the old Bank for part of the time of the officers at the branches, which arrangement was far less onerous than the cost of new establishments would have been. The reason which induced the first directors to issue shares without reserve liability was of a like nature. The subscriptions could be had in that form but not otherwise. If a reserve liability had been insisted on, little support would have been obtained from India and the East, where shares to bearer are more popular than with us. An unfortunate result of this was that the promoters had to forego valuable assistance from experienced gentlemen, who would not join the direction of a new Bank, the shares of which involved no liability, and the credit of which could not, in consequence, stand high. The shares were issued mostly in gold, but to some extent also in silver. Gold shares—The first allotment was made on September 1, 1884, when 17,031 of £10 each were allotted. During the same month further allottments to the number of 10,801 shares were made, and by March 31, 1885, 30,869 were allotted. The balance of these shares (19,131) was allotted between that date and September 30, 1885. Silver shares—The issuing of shares in silver was sanctioned by minutes of the board, dated October 30, 1884, and March 5, 1885. The issue was made very gradually. At the date of the suspension the capital stood as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Gold shares—50,000 of £10 each	500,000	0	0
Silver shares—8,792 of Rs. 100=Rs. 8,79,200 at 1s. 5d.	62,276	13	4
Silver shares—6,284 of $50=$314,200 at 3s. 2d.	49,748	6	8
Making the total capital, all of which was paid up	£612,025	0	0

The Bank paid dividends upon its capital during the first two years of its existence at the rate of 5 per cent. for the next year at 5½ per cent., and for the following years at the rate of 6 per cent. The total amount paid in dividends during the existence of the Bank was £201,862 7s. 9d. A table showing the amount paid in each year forms Appendix I., to the report. The first profit and loss account issued, which was for the period from the commencement of the Bank to March 31, 1885, showed that there had been a net profit earned of £5,803 8s. 5d. This sum was carried into the balance-sheet as rest; but the Bank declared a dividend at the meeting held in July, 1885, which absorbed £5,151 0s. 7d. of this sum. In next balance-sheet, for the year to March 31, 1886, the rest appeared as £126,981 4s. 5d.; but no explanation was given either in the balance-sheet or profit and loss account how this sum was made up, except, to this extent—that, after allowing for an interin dividend, the net profit brought out in the profit and loss account was £20,825 6s., which sum is there said to have been transferred to the "rest." At March 31, 1890, the rest had reached £215,353 17s. 5d.; but in the following year there was taken from it as a "special provision for contingencies" £165,000, of which £70,000 and £80,000 were to provide for losses at Singapore and Melbourne respectively, as mentioned in the directors' report for that year. We have now, however, to explain that the rest was made up of entries fictitious in their nature—that is to say, the entries did not represent available assets, and thus the setting aside of these sums did not in reality provide for the losses which the directors reported had arisen. In the prospectus of the Bank issued in July, 1884, it was stated that "the special care of the directors will be to avoid the slightest departure from the rules of legitimate banking on its best recognised principles, and to exercise the greatest caution and prudence in the employment of its resources." Notwithstanding the promise of adherence to a safe policy thus given, many serious blunders were made, which ultimately, after a short career of only eight years led to the downfall of the Bank. In the first place, the new Bank acquired the costly premises of the old Bank in London and at many of the branches. This was supposed to be a matter of good policy, as the sum so included nothing for goodwill; but the sum so invested was out of all proportion to the capital of the Bank. By issuing mortgage debentures secured over the premises the drain on the Bank's resources was reduced; nevertheless, the investment added to the condition of weakness under which the Bank started. In the next place, the error was committed of opening yet more branches—in Persia Seychelles, Madagascar, and elsewhere. This could hardly have promised much good, even to a powerful and old established institution, far less to a young and struggling one. None of the new branches appear to have been of value to the Bank, while some of them proved very detrimental. In the third place, large investments were made at the head office in securities of a dubious kind, and large advances were made to customers, both at the head office and brances, upon securities altogether insufficient, and of a kind not easily realisable. In the fourth place, the Bank lost largely by the fall in silver and by dealings in exchange.

Some of the directors received large sums from the Bank on loan. For the first two or three years no advance to a director appears in the books, but from 1887 onward such advances do appear. Altogether, four of the directors were large borrowers. The following statement shows who they were, and gives the amounts due by them at the annual balances and also at the stoppage :

—		W. W. Cargill.			A. J. Macdonald (two acs.)			Grant Heatly Tod Heatly.			L. R. C. Boyle.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mar. 31,	1887.	—			1,236	7	6	5,768	14	11	539	3	0
"	1888.	—			4,533	2	8	5,685	3	3	572	0	0
"	1889.	2,000	0	0	13,712	14	10	5,614	11	7	1,555	13	2
"	1890.	13 346	11	3	6,015	16	6	5,558	2	9	5,613	10	3
"	1891.	15,218	18	10	8,590	6	6	42,795	2	9	5,611	10	3
"	1892.	15,464	19	7	8,257	17	2	47,971	16	7	5,788	9	0
June 22,	1892.	15,786	6	9	8,427	14	7	47,872	19	4	5,750	6	3

In the case of Mr. Boyle, besides the loans to himself above specified, a very large sum was advanced to his firm. The face values of the [illegible] these debts, as they stood at the date of the suspension, were :—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Cargill	34,930	12	0
" Macdonald	15,641	7	6
" Tod Heatly	121,266	0	0
" Boyle	6,500	0	0

But, with the exception of Mr. Tod Heatly, the real value in each instance, whatever it may have been at first, was at the date of the suspension, and now is, very much below the amount of the debt. At an early period in the liquidation the committee resolved that these four directors ought to be called upon to pay up, and if they did not, that the matter should be placed in the hands of the solicitors for the liquidator, with instructions to take proceedings for recovering the amounts, and to follow up these proceedings to the extent of making those who did not pay bankrupt. In accordance with this resolution, bankruptcy proceedings were taken against Mr. Cargill, but failed on the ground that the English courts had no jurisdiction over him. For a considerable period he has been resident in Paris, and an affidavit by himself was filed to the effect that since November, 1891, his residence had been in that city, and that he had no intention of returning to England. In France it is not competent to sequestrate the estates of a non-trader, so that he cannot be made bankrupt there. Similar proceedings were alo taken againstst Mr. Macdonald; bnt after the stoppage of the Bank he retired to Scotland. The proceedings were pressed against him in the English courts; but he managed, by opposition, to get them delayed, and then adjourned owing to his severe illness, and he is now dead. Mr. Tod Heatly has paid nearly his whole debt, and the lipuidator holds ample security for the balance. As to Mr. Boyle, proceedings against him have been delayed because we have been advised that, if taken, they might seriously injure the value of the security held by the liquidator. There may be a question whether the directors, or some of them, are not liable to replace in the coffers of the Bank the sums which have been paid away as dividends, or, at all events, the sums paid away in the later dividends. Some of the directors were instrumental in bringing the Bank into relationship with new companies, to which very large advances were made, in a number of cases upon securities altogether insufficient. We shall now give some account of these companies, and the losses sustained by the Bank through them, and thereafter of individuals or firms through whom also losses have been made at the head office.

Investments and advances to companies,—(I) Gatling Arms and Ammunition Company—This was a company originally formed with a share capital of £800,000, afterwards reduced by cancellation of part of the vendors' share to £371,270. After working for about two years, the concern, in September, 1890, went into liquidation, largely indebted to the Bank. The debt was partly secured over the company's works. Mr. Welton was appointed liquidator, and carried on the business for a time, the Bank supplying the necessary funds. Between September, 1890, and May, 1891, when a new company—Grenfell and Accles, Limited—was formed, the Bank supplied sums amounting in all to over £40,000. On May 5 of that year a contract was entered into between the liquidator of the Gatling Gun Company and Grenfell and Accles, Limited, for the sale to the latter of the undertaking of the Gatling Company, which contract received the sanction of the court. The price was by this contract fixed at £84,000, and it was provided that of that sum £75,000 should be paid to the new Oriental Bank, being the amount at which the security held by the Bank was valued, and that £9,000 should be paid to the liquidator, which latter sum fell to be distributed amongst the unsecured creditors after meeting the expenses of liquidation. It was a further condition of the contract that the new company should take over the engagements incurred by the liquidator in carrying on the business. The Bank furnished the new company of Grenfell and Accles, Limited, with the £84,000, and received therefor £80,000 debentures of the new company, which were taken as worth 80 per cent. of their face value £64,000 and 20,000 shares, which were taken at par, £20,000—£84,000. The Bank, however, did not stop here. It continued to make advances to the new company, and accepted debentures and shares in satisfaction of the continually increasing amount, until at the date of the stoppage there were held £125,000 debentures and £57,400 shares. All of these then stood in the books at par, although a discount had actually been allowed to the Bank in respect of the debentures amounting to £38,273 8s. 4d. The property of the concern has not yet been realised, but it is manifest that on realisation an extremely heavy loss will arise to the Bank.

The Oriental Bank Estates Company, Limited.—This is a concern which in its original conception was something in the nature of an assets company. It was formed in the year 1886 primarily for the purpose of acquiring properties in Mauritius and Ceylon, which were then in possession of the old Oriental Bank. It was thought that the liquidator would have to sell these cheap, and the idea was that, if benefit were to result from a purchase from him, it should be secured for behoof of the shareholders of the old Bank; so this company was formed, in which they were asked to take shares. Mr. Macdonald and others connected with the new Bank interested themselves largely in the formation of the company. The capital was to consist of 266,700 ordinary shares of £1 each, of which, however, there have been issued only 228,262, in respect of which there has been received £227,498 4s., and 60,000 preferred shares of £5 each, of which, however, only 40,902 have been issued, £204,510; capital actually paid up, £432,008 4s. The terms under which the estates were sold by the liquidator to the company were that he should be paid a certain sum in cash, and receive 106,666 fully paid-up ordinary shares, and there was a subsidiary agreement under which the Bank undertook to purchase these shares from him. The Bank, however, not only did this, but took up, in addition, a large quantity of both ordinary and preference shares. The shares purchased from the liquidator were purchased at 50 per cent. of their par value, but were afterwards written up in the books of the Bank to par. Besides the properties actually in possession of the liquidator, and sold by him to the Estates Company, there were shares in a number of local companies in Mauritius which he held, and which were included in the sale. Since then the directors of the Estates Company have considerably increased their holdings of such shares, and they have also purchased additional estates, and made large outlays upon these and the estates first purchased. They seem to have drawn the funds required for these purposes from the Bank, to whom they rapidly became indebted to a large extent. In the spring of 1889 the company advertised an issue of £150,000 debentures, bearing interest at 4½ per cent., and these, so far as not applied for by the public, were taken by the Bank—the payment therefore being made mainly by cancelling the company's debt to the Bank. Since then the company has incurred a further larger debt to the Bank and the position now is this :—

Of the whole 226,816 ordinary shares, the Bank holds 164,002 at £1	£ 164,002
Of the whole 40,902 preference shares, the Bank holds 10,589 at £5	51,295
And of the whole £150,000 of debentures, the Bank holds	132,600
Making the total at par value	£ 350,897

This is the sum at which they stood as an investment in the books of the Bank at the time of the stoppage.

Over and above this the company is indebted to the Bank upon overdrafts at the head office £25,637 3s. 9d., and at Mauritius £46,666 13s. 4d. Moreover, the Bank made advances upon the security of shares of the company to a large number of persons, and which advances in a number of instances have not yet been paid. The total amount still due in respect thereof is £28,275 5s. 1d. against which there is held in the aggregate 9,534 ordinary shares, 3,399 preference shares, and £1,500 in debentures. The Estates Company, from its start down to last year, paid a dividend of 7 per cent. upon the preference shares and 5 percent. upon the ordinary shares. It 1892 there had been paid, previous to the arrival of the news of the hurricane in Mauritius, an interim dividend of 3½ per cent. on the preference shares and 2½ per cent. on the ordinary shares. The company's crops and property suffered considerably by the hurricane, and no dividend has since been paid.

The Anglo-Assiatic Syndicate, Limited.—This company borrowed £20,000 from the Bank in order to make a payment to secure a concession from the Persian Government supposed to be of great value. This concession, after being granted, was annulled by the Shah, and the directors of the Bank appear to have expected that restitution of the money would be obtained by pressure on the Persian Government; but, so far, nothing has been accomplished. The balance standing in the books of the Bank against the concern at the date of the stoppage was £23,463 1s. 1d. Nothing has been recovered by the liquidator.

The Real Estate Mortgage and Deposit Bank.—This is one of those companies with which the Hon. James Munro was connected. It was originally registered in Meblourne in 1887 under the name of the Real Estate Bank; but in 1889 its name was altered to the Real Estate Mortgage and Deposit Bank. The New Oriental Bank came to be connected with it through the Australian Property and Investment Company, Limited, which was amalgamated with it in 1890. A year or so before this amalgamation the Australian Property and Investment Company had offered for public subscription £400,000 mortgage debentures. The issue was made through the Home and Colonial Assets and Debenture Corporation, Limited, of which Mr. Macdonald was chairman, and, acting on his instructions, the Bank sent in an application for £50,000 Few applications were received from the outside public, and there were allotted to the Bank £40,000 of the debentures. The debentures [illegible] further sums were to be expended, and by uncalled capital. Under the amalgamation with the Real Estate Mortgage and Deposit Bank the security of the debenture holders was preserved. In February, 1892, the Real Estate Mortgage and Deposit Bank went into liquidation, and there was since been paid to its unsecured creditors a dividend of 1s. per £. What the outcome to the secured creditors may be it is impossible to say, especially in the present position of affairs in Australia. There has been received by the debentures £2,760, and £1,121 5s. 1d. towards interest.

The Stock and Share Auction and Banking Company, Limited.—This was a concern formed mainly for the purpose of carrying on the business of an outside broker. Mr. Cargill was chairman, and it speedily came to wreck its debt to the Bank, when disaster overtook it stood at £24,869 19s. 11d., for which were held numerous securities of an aggregate nominal value of £52,405 2s. 9d., but of little real worth. The Bank directors did not proceed to enforce a liquidation of the company and get in calls, and it is now believed that nothing can be obtained save by the realisation of these comparatively valueless securities. The liquidator has recovered £491 18s. 5d.

The Army and Navy Depository Company, Limited.—This is the small company undertaking the storage of property. At the suspension the Bank stood possessed of 6,820 of its shares of £1 each. costing £5,005, and £2,800 of its debentures, besides which the company had an overdraft with the Bank of £414 2s. 4d. Interest and a small portion of capital were recovered on the debentures and the overdraft was silghtly reduced. Recently the Bank's whole interest in and claim against the concern were sold by the liquidator for £1,300.

The Kootenay Smelting and Trading Syndicate, Limited.—At the date of the liquidation this concern stood indebted to the Bank in the sum of £5,235 0s. 7d. Nothing has since been received to account. The locality of the enterprise is near the western extremity of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and whether it possesses any value is extremely doubtful.

The Eastern Counties Navigation and Transport Company.—This is a small concern, the object of connecting the Bank with which appears to have been to gain a connection in the Eastern Counties. The Bank holds £12,609 four per cent. debentures (standing in the books at £11,180) and £1,450 in ordinary shares, and there is an overdraft. As security for a debt £4,000 of the preference capital is held as cover. The undertaking is, apparently, now being conducted at a loss, and no part of the Bank's investment in its debentures or shares has been realised, nor has any part of the debt been paid. The total amount of the Bank's investment and debt is £17,457 14s. 1d. There has, however, been received on account of interest on the debentures £729 10s.

The holding of the Bank in several other concerns at the date of the suspension may be mentioned :—

(*a*) The Securities Insurance Company—5,000 shares, £1 paid	£5,000
(*b*) National Insurance and Guarantee Corporation, Limited—4,150 shares, 10s. paid; 10 founders shares	2,335
(*c*) Costa Rica Railway—900 shares, £10 paid	9,000
(*d*) City of Mexico Five per Coat Sterling Loan—£1,700, which cost	1,415

It is not certain that any personal end of the directors was advanced by means of the Bank's investments in the shares of, and advances to or through, the various companies abovementioned, beyond this—that some of them were directors in these companies, and, no doubt in respect of that received fees. Mr. Macdonald was a director of the Gatling Gun Company and of the Anglo-Asiatic Syndicate, and chairman of the Home and Colonial Assets and Debenture Corporation; Mr. Cargill was chairman of the Stock and Share Auction and Banking Company, Mr. Boyle was chairman of the Kootenay Smelting and Trading Syndicate, and Mr. Tod Heatly, Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Macdonald were all directors of the Oriental Bank Estates Company.

Advances to individials or firms.—Apart from the losses through the companies above specified and advances to the four directors hereinbefore referred to, there were accounts at the London office through which losses to a large extent have been or will be sustanined. The principle of these are the following :—

Boyle, Campbell, Buxton and Co.—The amount owing by this firm, apart from what was was due by Mr. Boyle himself, at the date of the liquidation was £94, 325 5s. 10d. There has since been received to account of the debt £2,857 11s. 3d.

Celonel MacMurdo.—When this gentleman suddenly died, on May 8, 1889, there was standing at his debit the sum of £61,477 0s. 11d., the security for which consists almost entirely of shares in the Delagoa Bay Railway. The ultimate realisation of the debt depends entirely upon the result of the international arbitration now pending in Switzerland.

Beyts, Craig and Co.—The amount standing against this firm was £43,930 7s. 10d., which will be wholly lost. It arose through frauds perpetrated by the members of the firm who, as is well known, are now in prison.

Y. and S. Okada.—The accounts in this name is really one repesenting advances which were applied in making investments in the Bank's own shares. The object of making the advance appears to have been to arrest a fall in the price of the shares. The amount at the date of the stoppage was £11,042 19s. 10d., and there has been recovered in respect of it £7,537 9s. 8d.

Arthur Dick.—The debt due by this gentleman appears to have arisen out of a loan made to enable him to take up shares in the Home and Colonial Assets and Debenture Corporation, Limited, of which, as already mentioned, Mr. Macdonald was chairman. The amount of the debt at the suspension of the Bank was £9,321 19s. 10d. There has as yet been recovered only £200.

With reference to the losses by exchange, at some of the branches the Bank dealt largely in exchange, and we find that repeated losses were sustained through the agents misjudging the prospects of the market and running risks which they ought to have had covered. Moreover, the effect of the course of exchange on the solvency of the Bank's customers was unfortunate. Referring to the losses at the branches, the course of business there was for some years attended with little actual loss. The few irregular accounts prior to the balance on March 31, 1890, were dealt with in the manner usual with bankers. We see from the books that up to that date there had been set aside, or written off to meet bad debts, sums amounting in all, to £58,941 11s. 4d., mostly in connection with accounts at the branches. Setting aside losses from the fall in exchange already alluded to, and the deficiency arising on the realisation of the Bank's premises, the losses at the branches may, according to the latest information, be summarised thus :—

Australia—Melbourne	£211,121	
To meet which there was taken from reserve or rest, as mentioned in the report for the year ended March 31, 1891	80,000	
	£131,121	
Sydney	36,641	
		£167 762
Singapore		240,476
Japan—Yokohama	£80,377	
Kobe	57,725	
		138,102
China—Shanghai	£2,000	
Hongkong	41,554	
		46,554
India—Calcutta	£5,270	
Bombay, with Aden	48,273	
Madras	11,549	
		65,092
Mauritius		94,299
Ceylon		6,372
Other branches		18,191
		£776,848

As to the probable outcome of the liquidation, it is impossible, at this stage, to give any reliable estimate; but we submit the following statement as the best we can give. It is made up on the principle of ascertaining the losses of the Bank, then applying the shareholders capital towards meeting these losses, and bringing out the shortcoming then remaining, which shortcoming must of necessity fall upon the creditors. Taking the assets of the Bank as they stood in the books, there have to be deducted therefrom the following estimated losses or deficiencies :—

Losses at branches as abovementioned		£7,76,848
Losses on head office accounts :—		
On loans and bills receivable	£390,285	
On investments	414,480	
On the realisation of premises and furniture at London and branches	202,089	
		1,006,854
To this there falls to be added the estimated loss in bringing home moneys at current rates & expenses to June, 1893		346,111
Total loss or deficiency		£2,129,813
This loss or deficiency must first fall upon the shareholders; therefore, their capital and reserve are wholly wiped out.		
Deducting the amount thereof, viz. :—		
Capital	£612,025	
Reserve shown by last balance-sheet as being then unapplied	£20,497	
		632,522
Leaves as the balance of loss or deficiency which must be borne by the creditors		£1,497,291

The amount of the creditors' claims, after all sets-off have been allowed for, will be about £4,195,000. Spreading the above loss over this sum, there is a deficiency of about 7s. 2d. per £, or, in other words, the figures show a dividend of about 12s. 10d. per £, to the Bank's creditors, but this is arrived at without making any allowance for the expenses of liquidation after the first year, and there may be contingencies which we have not provided for. Under the circumstances, we do not think that the creditors should [illegible]

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

ON SATURDAY, the 6th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

15 dozen razors, white, black and grey, by best Shefield maker.

5 gross Scissors of assorted sizes of best Shefield maker.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong well-bred grey Arab horse, formerly the property of Bombay Hunts, subsequently regularly driven for one year with a strong dog-cart and a set of single harness.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 C. B. chesnut pony, goes well in saddle.
1 strongbuilt victoria with removable coach box.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a Day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNET & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Northwald," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship made to order by "Wimbridge," rich glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, large Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome hanging and table kerosine lamps, large size elegant book cases, two iron fire-proof safes, a handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham by Silk and Son, a strong English-built mail phaeton by Laurie and Marner, a handsome strong E. B. barouche by Hooper, sets of English single and double harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Lieutenant-Colonel GERALD MARTIN.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, January 3, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed properties in Doongree Jao Souza Street and Jugganath Sadashiv Street, advertised to take place to-day and to-morrow, the 3rd and 4th January, respectively, has at the request of the Executrix of the will of the mortgagor, POSTPONED to 17th and 18th idem.

SALE OF BRICKS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Sion, opposite the Government Water Chowky, by order of Ebrahim Shaik Tyabally and on account and at the risk of Laldass Rasikdas—

About 75,000 bricks "Saibi."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.

Auction Sale of Contractors' Tools, Plant, and Machinery at Bellasis Road, Byculla, in the compound of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan and Co's Workshop :—

On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the following plant and machinery belonging to Messrs. Glover and Co., Contractors for Tansa Works, consisting of centrifugal pump, English hammers, surveying, measuring and drawing instruments, iron screws of sizes, shank and cornish steam pump, Tangyr's steam pump, screw angers' files, wrenches, puleys, brass tubes, callipers, Brown and May's 12 and 8 H.P. horizontal and vertical engins and boiler portable engine, &c.

TERMS.—A deposit of 50 per cent., will be required at the time of sale, and the balance should be paid and the goods removed within three days after sale.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Willows," Mount Road, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a nearly new victoria, a strong bay Arab horse, 5 years old, going in harness and saddle, gentleman's saddles, rich table ornaments, fancy flower vases, table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, cooking stoves, garden plants, &c., the property of THOMAS LEE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST CLASS CARRIAGES BY THE BEST LONDON MAKERS, JUST LANDED.

ON MONDAY next, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

1 single-seated brougham by Holland, London.
1 double-seated brougham by Trupp and Moberly, London.
1 self-driving phacton by Moss Bros., London
1 dog cart by Moss Bros., London
1 very stylish victoria, very light and suitable for one or two Horses by makers to the Emperor of Germany.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Albert Building," Hornby Row, Fort (next to the "Bombay Gazette" Office), the whole of the very valuable stock-in-trade of a known furniture manufacturer, designed and executed to order under his own supervision, consisting of French-polished black and teakwood complete suite of dining room furniture, very neat drawing room suites, covered with velvet and tapestry of the finest quality, elegant sideboards, magnificent chiffoniers and cabinets, revolving top office tables, handsome dressing and washhand tables, very substantial-made single and double bevelled minor door almyras, neat made chairs, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN DOONGRY JAO SOUZA STREET AND JUGGONATH SADASHIV STREET, NEAR KANDAWADI, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, on the Dates here undermentioned, the undermentioned properties, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Thucker Tricum Nathoo, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of Novembar, 1891.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of January, 1894, at 4 p. m.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in and fronting on the west side of the Doongry Jao Souza Street, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, admeasuring 342 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos 588 and 521, new No. 6249, old Survey Nos 968 and 969 and new Survey No. 2187, and by the Assessor of Assessment formerly under No. 22 and then under No, 24, and now under ward No. 1792, and street Nos. 96 and 108 and bounded on the east by the said Doongry Jao Souza Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the south by a sweeper's passage, a moiety whereof belongs to this property and beyond that by the property now or lately of Ghattee Vithoojee Janjee, and on the north by a sweeper's passage belonging to this property, and beyond that by the house now or lately of Thucker Canjee Jaitha, and the said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Bakhanjee Vithoojee Ganana and his tenants, and at present are in the occupation of the said Thucker Tricum Nuthoo and his tenants.

On THURSDAY, the 18th day of January, 1894, at 4 p. m.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land, situate on the west side of Juggonath Sadashiv Street, in Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, called or known by the name of Oomrawadi, admesuring 1,022 square yards, assessed in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 338 and 647, new Nos. 2950 and 2953, old Survey No. 538, new Survey No. 7798, together with the several dwelling houses, bungalow and premises buit and standing on the said land, which are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward Nos. 935, 936, 937, 938, 939 and 940, Street Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, and all of which premises are bounded on the east by the said Juggonath Sadashiv Street, on the west by the properties of Bandoo Itnoo and Lillajee Luximanjee, on the north by the property of Ramchunder Bhagabai, and on the south by the property of Mcobhadabai, and all of which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Thucker Tricum Nuthoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE AUCTION
on
WEDNESDAY, 24th January, 1894,
SALE OF ENTIRE FURNITURE by Wimbridge
PIANO, ETC.,
of
General W. T. BUDGEN,
At his Bungalow, No. 8, Marine Lines.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, Janu[illegible] 3,

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

'XMAS! 'XMAS!! 'XMAS!!!
JUST RECEIVED,
A Nice Selection of
DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS,
SAPHIRES, RINGS AND
DIAMOND BROOCHES.
ALL KINDS OF STONES OF THE BEST
QUALITY, AND PERFECT.

HURJEEMULL & CO.,
DELHI: Chandni Chowk.
BOMBAY: Rampart Row.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.
THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
MANAGER :—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS
FOR PRESENT SOWING.
OUR GRAND NEW CATALOGUE
(FOR SEASONS 1893-94)

Is now ready. Contains Descriptions of about 2,000 Varieties, including all the latest European and American Novelies, Native names, full Cultural Directions, &c., &c.

FREE ON APPLICATION. Postage As. 2-6.

Orders for BULBS AND PLANTS
Of all Varieties are now being Booked, for Delivery from October.

LUCERNE.

ENGLISH, per lb. Re. 1-8; 10 lbs., Rs. 14.
FRENCH, the heaviest Cropping Variety, per lb., Re. 1-12
10 lbs., Rs. 16.

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS."
Cloth, Rs. 5 a few Copies in Limp paper, at Rs.3-8.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE[illegible] Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 2.

HOME AND LOCAL MARKETS closed for the New Year Holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nuddea, 1932 tons, Captain A B Cane, cleared yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE Barque John Davie, 1,013 tons, Captain J N Richard, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, with a cargo of duty paid salt.

THE s s York, 2,112 tons, Captain J Smith, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant, from New York (29th October) via Jedda, Hoodeida, and Aden, with a cargo of 27,000 cases petrolium.

THE Italian steamer Giava, 1,819 tons, Captain F Susini, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant, from Hongkong (12th December), with a general cargo and 46 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain F R Gillett, cleared yesterday for Karachi, via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and Mr C MacFarlane as cabin and 95 deck passengers.

THE s s Ormidale, 2,304 tons, Captain B K Butler, arrived in harbour on the 31st December, from Algoa Bay (8th December) via Colombo, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W & A Graham and Co.

THE Schooner Venus, 133 tons, Captain L Florentine, arrived in harbour on the 31st December last, from Seychelles, (26th November) with a general cargo and two cabin and nine deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Vishram Ebrahim and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Warora, 2,554 tons, Captain G Johnstone, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant, from Mauritius (15th December), with a cargo of sugar and the following passengers :—Mr H M Abbass, Mr Ebrahim Abdoolla, Mr Jan Mahomed, Mr Raisania and three deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 672 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (30th December), via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr H Blackwell, Surgn-Capt and Mrs Pratt, Mr Gertarie, Miss Dumayne, Mr Dumayne, Mr J P Lobo, Mr Damodhardas, Miss Pennock, Mr Narayenjee, Mr H Gillard, Mr H L Pennock, Mr Wilmott, and 163 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Warora (s)	Johnstone ...	Mauritius, Dec 15.
	Giava (s)	Susini	Hongkong, Dec 12.
2	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone...	Marachi, Dec 30.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Nuddea (s)	Canve	Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

The Barque John Davie, Richard, for Calcutta.
Steamer Pachumba, Gillett, for Karachi &c.

The steamer Ormidale entered for loading yesterday for Liverpool, Havre Antwerp &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 23.

Jellett, Capt, Bo, R A, off leave, from England.

DECEMBER 30.

Hamilton, Capt, Bengal, East Lanc Regt, from leave, from England.
Allan Smith, Major, Bo, 12nd Regt, from leave, from England.
Jardine, Lt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Chapman, Capt, Bo, Supdt Army, School, off leave, from England.
Kirkpatrick, Capt, Bengal, 16th Lanc, off leave, from England.
Farmer-Bringhurst, Ms, A M S, from leave, from England

DECEMBER 31.

Grimshaw, Lt, Ms, 24th Infy, off leave, from England.
Walker, Lt-Col, Bo, 1th Infy, on leave, from Poona.
Bacil, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Ahmednugger.

JANUARY 1.

Maxwell, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Manch Regt, off leave, from England.
Wilson, Major, Bengal, Asstt J A G, on leave, from Karachi.
Hughes, Lt, Bengal, Erimpura M Force, on leave, from Erimpura.

JANUARY 2.

Nurse, Capt, Bo, 13th Infy, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 27.

Von-Donop, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, to England.

DECEMBER 30.

Chapman, Capt, Bo, Supdt Army Schools, on duty, to Poona
Hamilton, Capt, Bengal, East Lanc Regt, on leave, to Mian Meer.

DECEMBER 31.

Jardine, Lt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on duty, to Muttra.
Kellie, Capt, Ms, 2nd Infy, on leave, to Belgaum.

JANUARY 1.

Wilson, Major, Bengal, asstt J A G, to rejoin, to Meerut.
Tytler, Col, Bengal, Genl List Infy, on leave, to England.
Sandwith, Capt, Bo, 8th Infy, from leave, to Ahmednugger.
Smith, Major, Bo, 22nd Infy, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Dunne Major, Bengal, 2nd Queens, to rejoin to Deolalee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1894.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders :—

At the Oval, Mondays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

2. There will be Company drill for A Company on every Monday and Thursday until further orders, at 5 p.m., in the Compound of St Peter's School, Mazagon.

3. There will be Company drill for B Company, every Wednesday evening, until further orders, at the J J Hospital, Byculla, at 5 p.m.

4. There will be Company drill for E Company, at the Town Hall, on Mondays and Fridays, at 5-15 p.m., until further orders.

5. There will be Company drill for F Company on Wednesdays, at 7-30 a.m., in the Compound of St Andrew's Church, Bandora, and on Thursdays, at 8-30 p.m., in the Compound of St Mary's College, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

6. There will be Company drill for G Company on Tuesdays at 5 p.m., on the Ground North of the Municipal Office.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. During the absence of Captain T W Cuffe on leave, Lieut G W Moir will assume command of the Corps.

2. Recruits not yet dismissed from the Riding School are requested to attend there daily.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Heads-Quarters.

To-day and Friday, 8 30 p.m.—9 inch R M L gun drill, Nos. 2 and 4 Sub-division
To-day, 6-30 p.m.—Proficiency class.
To-morrow, 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill, Nos. 1 and 3 Sub-Divisions.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-morrow, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency class.
Friday, 8-30 p.m.—10 inch and 9 pr R M L gun drill, Nos. 2 and 3 Sub-divisions.

2 There will be class firing at Coorla, on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

3 Parade for Saturday next, the 6th instant.—No. 1 Company will fall in at the Prince of Wales' Statue at 4 p.m., and proceed to Colaba North Fort for 6 inch B L Gun drill. No. 2 Company will fall in at Treacher's Buildings Fort, at 4 p.m., and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the annual gun target practice. Dress for both Companies :—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn. Those who have not yet received putties should apply to their respective Head-Quarters for them without delay Members are particularly requested to turn out for this parade.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 1.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind arrived here this evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, JAN. 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia, arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

NAPLES, JAN. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca, left this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 2.

Mail steamers Rosetta from China Coromandel from Calcutta and Oceana from Australia arrived.

Steamer Stura, which left Bombay on the 9th Dec. arrived at Hongkong on the 31st inst.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 1.

10 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — — —	73·8

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2.

6 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — —	70·4
10 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — —	74·4
2 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — —	79·3
4 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — —	78·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COLE—On Christmas Day, at Nowshera, the wife of Edward Hearle Cole, XIth (P W O) Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.
KEMP—December 26, at Jullundur, the wife of Lieutenant G C Kemp, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CHARLESWORTH—LANCASTER—December 28, at the Old Mission Church, by the Rev Herbert Gouldsmith, Vicar, John Henry Charlesworth, eldest son of Joseph Charlesworth of Hexborough House, Forkshire, to Eleanor Gertrude Lancaster, youngest daugter of Samuel Lancaster, of Grove Hill, Derbyshire.

DEATHS.

BARTHOLOMEW—December 24, at Madura, F M Bartholomew, MA, Master in Clifton College, Bristol, England, of cholera.
NASH—December 29, at Ranipet, N Arcot, of cholera, Margaretta Jane, (Daisy), the dearly loved wife of Walter Tavener Nash, Salt and Abkari Department.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1894.

IN addition to the riot cases which have already been referred to in our leader columns, two other charges were disposed of before the Criminal Sessions were adjourned for a Christmas vacation, to which every official of the court must have felt justly entitled after a sitting occupying twenty-eight consecutive days. The first of these two trials commenced on December 19th and concluded the following day; Rama Arjun, and eight other Hindus were indicted with rioting on the 12th August last, at Worlee, with weapons likely to cause death; secondly, with defiling the Mahomedan durgah, known as Jungli Pir, near the Pumping Station; thirdly, with murdering Oosman Ahmed; fourthly, with murdering Pir Mahomed; and, further, with assaulting and beating Oosman Ahmed, Pir Mahomed, and others. Four of the prisoners had already been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment each for rioting and dacoity at Worlee, and one to three years for rioting at Curry Road. The Advocate-General and Mr. Anderson appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Lowndes held the brief for the accused. The evidence went to show that a mob, principally, or almost entirely, composed of mill-hands, assembled at the Lakhmidas Khimji Mill, and proceeded along Furgusson Road to the Love Grove Pumping Station, where they looted a chawl. They then went along the sea-face to the Jungli Pir durgah, where they found a number of Mussulmen in the tomb. The durgah was completely destroyed, and two men, Oosman Ahmed and Pir Mahomed, were beaten to death in a very cruel manner. Mr. Howarth, who saw the disturbance, deposed that three of the men in the dock very closely resembled the leaders of the mob, although he could not positively swear to the identity of any of them. After the crowd had left, this witness and his companions went down to Jungli Pir, where he saw a big Mahomedan lying on his back, breathing slightly. The man's face was smothered in blood, and was knocked about badly. About a yard or two away, another man was found lying on his face, apparently dead, while a child, which had been struck badly across the face, was also found lying in the arms of a woman, who had a very nasty wound on the top of her head, and was crying and moving about in a distracted state. Mr. Howarth subsequently went up to a chawl, near the Pir, inside which he saw an old man, who was injured and in great pain. The chawl and its contents had been terribly knocked about and destroyed. It was contended that, by law, if any one of the prisoners struck the blow which caused the death of the two murdered men they were all equally guilty, for they had one common object in rioting, that was to use such violence as would kill. Several native witnesses were called to prove that the prisoners were the ring-leaders in the disturbance, and that they were responsible for the murder of the two Mahomedans. In the case, however, of the fourth prisoner, Babaji Dowlaji, the only evidence adduced was that of a boy, named Shaik Hoosein, and the prosecution did not therefore press the charge against him.

For the defence, no evidence was called, but Mr. Lowndes contended that if murder had been the common object of the mob, they would not have travelled so far to carry out the intention, but would have murdered Mahomedans nearer home. There was nothing certain in the evidence to show how the Mahomedans were killed, and anyone who rushed through an infuriated mob might have expected to be done to death. He urged that there was no satisfactory evidence for the prosecution, and that the identity of the prisoners as the leaders of the mob had not been established. Concerning the absence of evidence for the defence, Mr. Lowndes made the somewhat remarkable admission, that seeing how evidence could be purchased in the bazaar, it would have been easy for him to have called witnesses to prove an *alibi* and to have dragged the case on its weary course for several more days. He commented on Mr. Howarth's inability to swear to the identity of the prisoners, and also on the absence from the witness-box of the two Europeans who were with Mr. Howarth at the time. This looked as though the strongest evidence of the three Europeans had been called, and he argued that when so called it amounted to nothing. In summing up the case Mr. Justice Bayley said the outrages were unquestionably committed, and supposing there were only one or two men who attacked the tomb, it would no doubt be a clear case of murder; but there was no pretence on behalf of the prosecution that anyone actually witnessed the two murders. If the common object of the Hindus when they arrived at the chawl was to kill Mahomedans they could have done so at the chawls, but what they did was to loot the place, more or less assault the inhabitants, and then proceed to the tombs. After an hour's consultation, the jury unanimously acquitted three of the accused, and they were discharged. Another was also acquitted, but as he had been sentenced to three years' imprisonment in another case he was retained in custody. The remaining prisoners were all acquitted of murder, while three were found guilty of causing grievous hurt; five of rioting, armed with deadly weapons; and four of defiling a place of public worship. Two of the five prisoners having been each sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment in the Worli case, no additional punishment was passed upon them, and they were remitted to jail under the former sentence. The remaining three prisoners, Rama Arjoon, Bhawoo Babajee, and Arjoon Ramjee, were sentenced to transportation for life, his Lordship remarking that a more unprovoked and brutal offence than theirs had seldom come before any court.

Only one day was occupied by the hearing of the Duncan Road murder case, in which Jaffer Amin, a Mahomedan, was tried for the offences of murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to a man named Shewram Hurrichund, who died on the 14th August, from injuries said to have been received at the hands of the accused. Mr. Lang and Mr. Anderson again represented the Crown, and Mr. Kirkpatrick appeared for the defence. The allegation against the prisoner was that he had struck the deceased, who was a perfectly inoffensive man, and then ran into a house of illfame in the same street, where deceased's umbrella was subsequently found. Three witnesses spoke to seeing accused strike deceased, but the cross-examination went to show that they were on unfriendly terms with the prisoner. In cross-examination of deceased's brother, Mr. Kirkpatrick drew from him an admission that he reported to the authorities that his brother's death was due to fever, his explanation for so doing being that he feared the police would not allow the body to be burned if they knew it was the corpse of a murdered man. By the direction of the Judge, the prosecution withdrew the charge of murder, which, his Lordship said, could not be sustained. Mr. Kirkpatrick urged that the evidence of three persons who had interested motives could not be relied upon, more especially as the witnesses had contradicted at the Sessions what they said before the magistrate. If the case was one of murder how was it no medical evidence had been called by the prosecution? In the course of his summing up, the Judge said unquestionably there had been an old quarrel between one of the principal witnesses and the prisoner, and from his knowledge of the Natives of India he always distrusted evidence of witnesses between whom and the accused there had been a quarrel, as frequently years elapsed before the quarrel was forgotten. While considering the case a proper one to have been committed to the Sessions, he, bearing in mind the character of the evidence, had grave doubts as to the prisoner being guilty of any of the offences with which he was charged. The jury, after a quarter-of-an-hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty, and prisoner was discharged. These cases, like those preceding them, indicate the difficulty of satisfactorily bringing home to any particular individuals sharing in the lawless depredations of an excited populace the responsibility for murder. Of the ninety-eight persons committed to the Sessions in connection with the riots, eighty-four have been tried, (fifty-one Mahomedans and thirty-three Hindus) and fourteen are in custody awaiting trial when the sittings are resumed next Monday. Twenty-five of the men committed to the Sessions have been discharged, the sentences passed on the remaining fifty-nine persons whose cases have been considered being seven to transportation for life; eight to ten years, thirty-four to five years, one to four years, and seven to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE rapid spread of golf in England has for some time attracted comment in the sporting and other papers at Home, but it is only latterly that the actual merits of the game have been seriously discussed. The Hon. Alfred Lyttelton started the inquiry under the heading of "Is Golf a first-class game," in the *National Review*, and the discussion was continued by the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour and by Mr. Mackay, a well-known veteran golfer, and other contributors who disclaimed the idea of golf being a game, but preferred to regard it as a pastime or occupation. The Hon. A. Lyttelton was well-known in his day as a first-class amateur wicket-keeper, and was far from an indifferent performer with the bat. As he now has taken to golf in his maturer years he cannot be described as a prejudiced critic, but, as he has shown, is equally alive to the merits of both cricket and golf. He discusses the points of the game in a tolerant and somewhat light manner, and although, as most will agree, he does not consider that it fulfils in every respect the requirements of a first-class game, yet he does full justice to its attractions. The widespread popularity of the golf itself proves that it possesses most of the inherent qualities, at least, of a good game, and even hunting correspondents in the *Field* deplore the diminished numbers at the cover and side, due to its charm. It has always been held as an axiom that any game to be really played well must be learnt in youth, and, therefore, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour is right in his insistance that to be able to play golf, a player must have learnt in his youth. Otherwise, though it sounds somewhat paradoxical, a man may play golf, but never become a golf player. Many in India who have acquired the game in their later years may not altogether assent to this proposition, but assuredly it is only a tribute to the merits of the game they love. Many an ex-cricketer in this country has taken to golf when he found that his adipose tissue and consequent shortness of breadth and want of agility had materially handicapped his success in the tented field. His eye has, however, been trained, and such training has largely helped him when he was wielding driver or cleek. Writing from over the Border, Mr. Mackay regrets, in a chaffing way, what he terms the advent of the Englishry, and considers the game to a certain extent vulgarized by the holding of tournaments, and the establishment of championships. No doubt, as in other games, the attractions of valuable prizes are apt to debase rather than elevate the pure spirit of the game, and to introduce the tone of professionalism amongst amateurs. As a ground-keeper is necessary for the golf greens it is only in the natural course that ground-keepers have developed into professionals. But as yet professionals in golf are not tainted, as unfortunately the records of most sports show the professionals engaged in them to be. Another dissimilarity is that as yet the amateurs are able to hold their own against professionals; in most other sports and notably in football, the professionals have it all their own way. It may not generally be known that King James I. established a golf club at Black Heath in A. D. 1608 so that Mr. Mackay may thank his own countryman for introducing the game into England. In India probably the oldest established golf club is that of Calcutta, which dates from sixty years ago, but it is only within the last twenty years that the game has been generally established on this side. Nearly every station has now its golf links, whilst the Royal Club of Western India with present head-quarters at Nasik, gathers together all the leading players at its annual tournaments. Now it seems that for India golf is the game *par excellence*. It neither requires the great exertion required in most other games, and is therefore most suitable for an exhausting climate. Neither does it require any expenditure in the way of a building. The playing requisites necessitate but a moderate expenditure, whilst a Gymkhana can always maintain a golf course, as one of its adjuncts, out of its usual monthly subscriptions. Golf requires space, and of this there is usually ample near every station. Land which is barren, wind-shorn, and otherwise useless, is admirably suited for the game, which acts as a stimulus to the taking of exercise in such open healthy places. And golf is not a mere excuse for walking; it [illegible] exercise necessary, and at the same time calls for skill and judgment on the part of its votaries. Golf has been described as a continuous trial of the temper, and so it may be to weak-kneed brethren of the craft, but comment on the use and abuse of swear, words may well be left to another chapter.

A LIBEL case of interest to the cricketing world has just been decided in Colombo. It was a case in which Mr. Van Geyzel, an employe in the Harbour Engineer's Department, sought to recover five thousand rupees damages from the *Times of Ceylon*, for reflections on his conduct as umpire in a local cricket match. The *Times* claimed that the remarks made in its report of the match were not such as imputed any dishonesty, but were intended to suggest that Mr. Van Geyzel was not an umpire of such experience as the umpire at such a match ought to be. Some of his decisions were described by the local paper as being unfair. This the complainant regarded as equivalent to an accusation of dishonesty. Again the paper referred to "the vagaries of the umpire" and the complainant held that this and other similar references to his decisions implied that he had acted dishonestly throughout, more especially as the report said "the Europeans could play the Colts but not plus their umpire," and again that the Colts could never have won the match but for the assistance of their umpire." The defendant claimed that though exception might be taken to the use of the word "unfair," the other observations were merely jocular and were never intended to impute dishonesty. But the learned judge who heard the case held that the expressions were defamatory and found for the complainant, awarding him a greatly reduced sum as damages. During the match, it appears, Mr. Van Geyzel relinquished his post, as the by-standers had objected to his decisions. This the judge believed to be evidence of the absence of any intention to act unfairly, and he considered that if his side had believed him to be right, they would have defended him. His Honour regretted that the defendant journal should have continued its criticism after that point, for, when by his own voluntary act, he yielded to the views of disinterested spectators, acrimony should have ceased. It would in no way serve the interests of the game, or any of the parties thereto, to prolong the controversy in suggestive and querulous paragraphs, or in law-suits founded thereon, when no damage therefrom is proved to have actually resulted. The Judge awarded the plaintiff a hundred rupees as a solatium.

URGENT efforts are being made in the Bombay Presidency to improve the water-supply of villages. A sum of upwards of a lakh and a half of rupees has been granted for the purpose, and plans and estimates having been prepared it is probable that steps will be taken without delay. Each division gets practically the same amount of money, half a lakh, and the Northern and Central Divisions are prepared to go on with the work at once. In the Southern Division, the District Local Boards of Kolaba, Ratnagiri, and Bijapore alone are in a position to utilise to the full the allotments made to them. Dharwar, however, is not yet ready to make the requisite contribution, and has obtained permission to postpone payment for a year. At Kanara the District Local Board is reported not to be in a position to avail itself of the grant, as the cost of the maintenance of roads swallows up all available funds. As the water-supply is, as a rule, ample in Kanara, there is no pressing necessity for undertaking the works, and the matter will, for a time, stand over. But elsewhere local boards are both ready and willing, and a generally improved state of public health may be looked forward to.

THOUGH there is no actual Food and Drugs Act in operation in Bombay much is indirectly done to prevent adulteration to any great extent. Samples of all kinds, particularly of wines, spirits, are taken at the docks, and sent to the chemical analyser. Fifty-three samples of miscellaneous articles, wheat, ghee, and the like were sent; and of these one sample of which was found to be unfit for human consumption, two samples of ghee to be adulterated with foreign fat. A sample of pyroxilin, invoiced as a medicine, was declared to be an explosive. Out of eighteen samples of santonine thirteen were found adulterated with from eighty to ninety per cent. of boracic acid. Ten samples of almond oil were not genuine, two of butter, one each chloroform, glycerine, besides samples of olive-oil, cinchonine, calomel, quinine, and bismuth, were declared to be impure. The pages of the report of the Customs Department alone seem to contain sufficient evidence in favour of the passing of an Act for the prevention of the falsification of food and drugs.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Ballaarat, with the outward English mails of the 22nd ultimo, left Aden at 3 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at noon, on Sunday next.

IT is notified for general information that, with effect from 1st April, 1894, the rate of interest on deposits in the Post Office and Presidency Savings Banks will be reduced from 3¾ to 3½ per cent, per annum. From that date interest will accordingly be allowed for each calendar month at the rate of three pies on every complete sum of six rupess contained in the lowest balance at credit of each account between the close of the fourth day and the end of the month; provided that no interest will be allowed on any sum exceeeding the maximum limits of deposit prescribed in the Resolution of the Government of India, dated the 18th January, 1889, and in the existing Rules. The Governor-General in Council reserves the right to alter the rate of interest now fixed at any time.

LORD CROMER has telegraphed from Cairo to the British Government a full statement of the facts connected with the complaint made against him by certain members of the Legislative Council, that he had received visits from other members, who were alleged to have communicated to him secrets affecting the Council. Lord Cromer, while denying having received the visits complained of, maintained his right to receive visits from and to consult any person in Egypt on any matter whatever; and the British Government has now telegraphed to him expressing approval of his attitude. The Egyptian Government and the Legislative Council have since accepted Lord Cromer's claim, and the incident has been happily terminated, both the Egyptian Government and the Legislative Council having admitted that they were slightly in error, and having in other ways shown a most conc[illegible] spirit.

A BANGKOK correspondent asserts that the [illegible] Siam is going to contribute 100 dols. [illegible] the next twelve years, to enable Prof[illegible] Muller to continue the publication of the [illegible] Books of the East," translated into Engli[illegible] King is a strong Buddhist, and an [illegible] Pali scholar.

IN the Central Provinces of India [illegible] not less than a hundred and forty-six [illegible] under Government management, [illegible] income of over sixteen and a half [illegible] of rupees. Of these sixty-eight are held [illegible] account of the minority of the owners, three in consequence of the owners' incapacity [illegible] of mind, thirteen owing to other specified disqualifications, and forty[illegible] on the owners' application.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LARGE DEFICIT IN THE REVENUE RETURNS.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

The British Revenue Returns for the last nine months show a deficiency of two millions sterling.

THE MATABELE WAR AND THE FATE OF CAPTAIN WILSON.

Reuter's correspondent in a despatch, dated Buluwayo, 25th December, says that the natives are positive that a portion of Captain Wilson's party has escaped in the direction of Hartley Hill.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

The Manchester Ship Canal is now fully opened, and twenty-five vessels have already entered it.

THE PARISH COUNCILS BILL.

The Government have arranged with the Opposition to finish the Parish Councils Bill by the 19th inst., both parties desiring to lengthen the Recess.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

The agreement with the Opposition to facilitate the passing of the Parish Councils Bill was the result of a compromise regarding the contested points.

ARREST OF ANARCHISTS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, JAN. 1.

Numerous arrests of Anarchists were made to-day at Paris, Rouen, Havre, Brest, Troyes, and Lyons apparently in conformity with a concerted plan.

JAN. 2.

Altogether two thousand search-warrants were issued in France yesterday, and a quantity of explosives found by the police in different places.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 2.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Ballaarat, with the outward English mails of the 22nd ult., left here for Bombay, at 3 a.m., to-day.

LORD ELGIN'S DAUGHTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 2.

Lord Elgin's three eldest daughters and a governess accompany their parents to India.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

The members of the Opium Commission have now begun their tour in Upper India, visiting Gya first. They travel by special train at the expense of the Indian taxpayers.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

— Some further delay has occurred regarding the introduction of the Merchant Shipping Bill to the notice of the Imperial Legislative Council, and it is quite impossible to say now when the Select Committee will sit, as communications are passing between the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

A PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam has asked the Government of India for permission to send a small expedition against the Abors who have made hostile demonstrations on the Sadiya border. One hundred rifles of the 44th Gurkhas and 300 military police will form a column to punish the tribesmen. Captain Maxwell, 6th Bengal Infantry, Commandant, Lakhimpur Military Police Battalion, will be in command of this punitive force.

THE PROCLAMATION DAY PARADE.

At the Proclamation Day parade at Allahabad yesterday General Evans presented to Captain Rice, and Lieutenant Gray, Royal Irish Fusiliers, certificates granted by the Royal Humane Society for saving the life of Miss Palmer, daughter of General Palmer last August, when the boat containing the party was capsized on the river Jumna at Allahabad. Miss Palmer is now the wife of Captain Rice.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 2.

An immense crowd had assembled on the maidan yesterday, to witness the Proclamation Parade. All arms of the service represented, including the big naval brigade with the Naval Volunteers. The local Volunteers also mustered strong; and the usual manœuvres, were carried out very creditably.

THE FULTA SHOOTING CASE.

The enquiry ordered by the Magistrate of the Twenty-four Perganas into what is known as the Fulta shooting case, in which Dr. Pearce was charged of killing a native in a row while out shooting in a village of the Diamond Harbour District, came on to-day for hearing. After reviewing the evidence and hearing counsel on both sides, the Magistrate issued orders for an enquiry *de novo*. Evidence to be taken on Friday next. Dr. Pearce was enlarged on a bail of Rs. 500.

THE BALLYGUNGE STEEPLECHASES.

SECOND DAY.

THE PONY HANDICAP.

Mr. Bunniah's Lallkhan, 10st. 10lb., Shakspear	1
Mr. Garth's Tug, 11st. 9lb., Alford	2

Won in a canter in 4 min. and 29 2-5 secs.

THE TOLLYGUNGE CUP.

Mr. McGeorge's Stepper, 9st. 9lb., Smith	1
Mr. Annandale's Dutchman, 11st. 5lb., Mr. Shakspear	2
The Maharajah of Patiala's Plebian, 11 st. 7lb., Scott	3

Won as he liked in 5 min. and 26½ secs.

THE HUNTER STEEPLECHASE.

Captain Jenkin's Halfpay, 11st. 7lb., Owner	1
Lord Beresford's Milton, 12st., Mr. Shakspear	2
Mr. Tougall's Daylight, 11st. 7lb. Mr. Olpherts	3

Ten ran; a good race. Won by a length. Time, 5 min. and 22 secs.

THE SUBURBAN CUP.

Mr. Higgin's Uhlan, 10st. 6lb., Smallman	1
Mr. Ivor Thomas's Reformation, 10st. 11lb., Alford	2
Mr. Rodocanachi's Avalanche, 10st. Norton	3

Seven ran. Uhlan won by over 4 lengths. Time, 5 min. and 30 secs.

THE PONY RACE.

Mr. Runjeet's Harmony, 9st. 11lb., Native.	1
[illegible] Ellis's Valerie, 11st. 4lb., Mr. Thomas.	2
[illegible] Koch's Revolver, 10st. 7lb. Greenhalgh	3

[illegible] ran; won by a length. No time was taken.

CHOLERA AT RANIPET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 2.

[illegible] outbreak of cholera of a virulent type [illegible] Ranipet. Two European ladies were [illegible]

[illegible] BALL.

[illegible] Government [illegible]ded. H. E. the [illegible]-Empress."

[illegible] THE NATIVE [illegible]

[illegible] Cricket Club [illegible]. The ground [illegible]g. The match [illegible]: Natives, 25 [illegible] second the [illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Golf Championship of India has again been won by a citizen of Calcutta, and, writes a local paper, if the freedom of the city could be presented to Mr. Mitchell-Innes, surely this would be a small honour for the glory he has brought us. Calcutta has a finer golf ground than almost any other Indian city, and so affords exceptional advantages for practice. It is rather a long journey to come here from the other Presidencies, but if Singapore and Penang can send champions in such a cause, Bombay and Madras should not be backward.

A contemporary gave prominent notice to the fact that only nineteen people attended the Calcutta Fine Arts Exhibition on the first day after the opening. This does not look like national devotion to art, and the question naturally arises, how many more have attended since. If the demand for art is so small, observes the local paper, whence comes the supply. The Calcutta Exhibition was started to meet what was considered a public demand, but a handful of visitors can hardly pay for the expense and labour of such an undertaking. Fortunately many of the pictures have found purchasers.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 23rd December, 1893, were for passengers, etc., Rs. 75,902, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,16,209, making altogether Rs. 1,92,111, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 228-11-3. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 2,11,111-15-3, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 251-5-2.

The Madras Government has been requested to reduce as far as possible the amount of Madras evidence to be given before the Opium Commission at Bombay, especially that bearing on the medical aspect of the case, which has been fully elucidated in Calcutta.

Professor Georg Ebers, the Austrian Egyptologist and novelist, in his latest work returned to his old love of Egypt, and for his heroine took the one figure which shines brightest from the land of the Pharaohs to our time, "Cleopatra." The Professor has explained the feelings that prompted him to delay writing this novel, and then to write it at last. "Many years ago," he says, "I determined to make this remarkable woman the heroine of a romance. But whenever I began the work my courage, which is not small in ordinary times, failed me. The historians differ so much in describing the extraordinary woman, so that she often reminds one of her countryman, Proteus. Now I have risked it at last, and if I become somewhat enamoured of Cleopatra, whom even her enemies admit to have possessed beauty, cleverness, and female charm, I hope I have not thereby wronged my work. I have not been blind to her faults and weaknesses, but these form part of her charms. A woman without a fault is but a wax figure, and women who wear a halo round their heads, instead of a feather in their hats, belong to the legend, and not to the novel." Prof. Ebers has dedicated his book to Wilhelm Jordan, the poet of the Nibelungen.

A well-known firm of bankers in London have just made a profitable investment. Some time ago a man who had defrauded them of a large sum of money was taken into custody, convicted, and sentenced to a long term of penal servitude. As may be imagined the prison fare did not agree with a man who had, by means of fraud, lived on the fat of the land. The change affected him in many ways, but he complained more particularly of the effect the food had upon his teeth. They were not numerous or in good condition when he was sentenced, and as they rapidly became worse he applied to the governor of the prison for a new set. He was told that the Government did not supply prisoners with artificial teeth, and at the first opportunity he wrote to the banking firm in question offering, if they would send him a new set, to give them some valuable information. Thereupon the bankers, thinking the offer might be a genuine one, sent the governor of the prison a cheque for 5*l.*, and asked him to provide the convict with a set of artificial teeth. In due course the convict kept his promise, and sent the bankers certain information, by means of which they were enabled to recover no less than 1,500*l.*, of which they had been defrauded. The investment proved even better than they anticipated, for they have just received from the prison authorities a remittance of 1*l.*, the teeth having cost only 4*l.*

A Chicago paper contains the advertisement of a notable suit of clothes, the property of a predecessor of Mr. Biggar in the representation of Cavan. His name was J. G. O'Riley, and he represented the county in the Irish Parliament in the year 1774. The coat is described as being of deep maroon broadcloth, embroidered with heavy solid gold bullion, with the figure of a harp surrounded by a wreath of shamrock and a vine of the same extending around the skirt. The breeches are of deep yellow plush, and the three-cornered cocked hat is of black beaver, covered with gold lace.

At Polynow, near Kamionka, in Galicia, a small farmer who was suspected of being an incendiary has been murdered by peasants. A hag who told fortunes had declared him to be guilty. The peasants thereupon assembled in the night and pronounced the sentence of death on him, and murdered him in sight of his terrified children. He was found dead with ten wounds in his head and body. Thirteen peasants are now charged with having taken part in the murder.

General Boulanger is almost forgotten now in connection with French politics, but the movement to which he gave his name has just caused a serious quarrel, that neary led to a duel, between two prominent politicians, M. Mermeix and the editor of the "Eclair" newspaper. The editor of the paper was not really directly concerned, but he championed Madane Severine, who wrote for him an article containing some severe comments upon M. Mermeix and the manner in which he had gained large sums of money by betraying his friends in the famous series of articles in the "Figaro," "Les Coulisses du Boulangisme." According to Madame Severine he had received altogether for his desertion of his party 30,000 francs from different sources, that sum including a large gift of money from the Duchess d'Uzes. A jury of honour, consisting of two gentlemen on each side, was appointed in consequences of these charges, with power to look into all the private accounts of M. Mermeix. Their report is now published, and it shows that Madame Severine knew nothing whatever about the mater. All M. Mermeix had was 8,000 francs (320*l.*) from the "Figaro" for a series of sensational articles that afterwards, when republished, made a bulky volume. He had nothing else, for Madame d'Uzes gave him not a penny, and the book was a failure, as the articles had run so long in the "Figaro" that people had got rather tired of them.

Signor Crispi, whether he is or is not a hero to his own valet, is certainly one to his secretary, Baron Edmondo Mayor. He has told Dr. Hans Barth, the author of a book about Crispi: "I know few persons who in their family life are more captivating, attractive, and fascinating than Crispi. I have met people who imagine Crispi to be the quintessence of harshness and severity. They can never have known him. In his private life he is the best, most amiable, and most tender-hearted man in the world. His politeness is not superficial, it is the politeness of the heart—true kindness. No host can be more genial or more attentive, and his conversation bubbles over with sarcasm, fun, quotations, and reminiscences. Crispi is an indefatigable worker. His secret is that of Cavour—to get up early and not lose a minute in the day. During four years he went, as far as I know, only once to the theatre. In society, he generally only remained a few minutes. He is bored there and makes no secret of it. Everybody admires Crispi's physical vigour. He owes it above all things to his robust constitution and his abstemiousness. His frugality in eating and drinking caused in Germany general surprise. He drinks very little wine, and then always of the same kind, and diluted with water, eats very little (mostly Sicilian dishes), and rarely eats meat. He is extremely particular about his outward appearance, and his habits are very English. Signor Crispi does not know what feelings of revenge are."

A new form of help for those who have suffered through the failure of the Liberator Building Society has been shown at Pershore, in Worcestershire. The friends and members of the Baptist Church in that town have presented their minister, the Rev. J. H. Feek, with a cheque for 323*l.* 9s. 10d., in view of heavy losses which he had thus sustained. Apropos of this subject the many sufferers by the Balfour frauds will learn with some disappointment that the Extradition Treaty just ratified between the Argentine Republic and the British Government is not to have a retrospective effect. Mr. J. B. Balfour will therefore be able to continue to cultivate orchids and live at ease in South America.

A Berlin journal states that through the numerour arrests made at Warsaw the St. Peterburg police learned that the Warsaw secret organization, besides having its branches at Charkoff, Kieff, and Odessa, also extended its ramifications to St. Petersburg. Thus warned, the police were put on the alert, with the result that on the night of the 5th inst. the river police stopped a boat on the Neva which on examination was found to contain three small cases filled with dynamite. The subsequent arrest of the person to whom the cases were addressed—a medical student, led to the discovery of the Nihilist plot. Up to the present upwards of 50 persons have been taken into custody in connection with the affair, among them being several ladies, some of them mere girls, and a large number of officers. The police declare that they have evidence to show that a bomb outrage on the Czar had been planned. It is said that the application of the knout has elicited a full confession from the medical student above mentioned, and that the rest of the prisoners have also been knouted and subjected to other terrible tortures.

Of the woman Kamper, who fired at Doctor Gilles de la Tourette, at his residence in Paris, the the other night, a correspondent learns at the Salpietrere, where she was a patient, that she has suffered greatly from hallucinatiens of the ear and eye. They became acute during the Franco-Russian fetes. She imagined herself under the influence of some hypnotiser, who was at distance, and giving her orders which she said she could not help obeying. The week the Russians were in Paris she constantly jumped up from her work because she said she heard the Czar telephoneing to her in the name of the Virgin Mary, to know whether France was able to furnish another Joan of Arc. Being unable to telephone back, she became extremely agitated, and wept and sobbed. She was never hypnotised by the student at the Salpetriere. Hypnotism has gone out there. Doctor Charcot, for some time before he died, discouraged it. He said it had got into the hands of humbugs and donkeys, and ought to be laid aside for the next ten years to recover from the just discredit into which it had fallen.

In the letters of the late Hugh Hastings Romilly, published by Mr. David Nutt, 270, Strand, there are a few passages relating to South Africa which are of timely interest just now. Mr. Romily's opinion of Khama, in 1891, was that he was a gentleman in the highest sense of the word, who might be black but "not so black as your hat, and all white inside." The bulk of the volume, however, describes Mr. Romilly's life in the Western Pacific, and it is recommended to the reader by a generous note of introduction from Lord Stanmore, with whom Romily went to Fiji, and to whom the young man owed his career. Lord Stanmore expresses his entire satisfaction with the manner in which Romilly discharged his duties while a member of his staff. Lord Stanmore, however, is not content with praising Mr. Romilly. He takes the opportunity of acknowledging in the most generous way the assistance he has always received from those who served under him. "No man," he says, "has been more fortunate than I have been in those serving immediately under me. With hardly an exception, I have received from them assistance, not given only as to an official chief, but as to a personal friend—assistance which has established claims on my permanent gratitude and affection. At the close of a long official life, I may perhaps be allowed thus publicly to express my acknowledgments to those whose help has so greatly lightened its burdens.

A letter from Constantinople to the "Moscow Gazette" reports the circumstances of a meeting between the German Ambsssador to the Porte, Prince Radolin, and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and his Ministers, M.M. Stambuloff and Grekoff. When the Ambassador was leaving Sofia on his return to Constantinople lately, M. Grekoff got into the same compartment to accompany him as far as Philippopolis. What their conversation was about is not known, but when the train had entered Philippopolis, and M. Grekoff was about to take his leave, M. Stambuloff entered the carriage, and a few moments afterwards Prince Ferdinand. On the Ambassador asking after his health, the Prince began to draw a favourable picture of Bulgaria. The people loved him, and were ready to sacrifice all for him. His whole attention was centred on the military development of Bulgaria, which could at any moment put two hundred and fifty thousand men in the field. But the most sincere wish of the Bulgarians was to possess a legal Sovereign. M. Stambuloff here joined in the conversation, and pointed out that if Germany recognised Prince Ferdinand, Austria and Italy would do the same, and Russia and France would have to follow. Finally, the Ambassador was urgently requested by the Prince and M. Stambuloff to assist them in freeing Bulgaria from its present illegal position, in return for which Germany could reckon upon its military support. Prince Radolin could, of course, promise nothing.

The new cruiser Powerful, which is about to be built for the English Navy, will be, it is stated, the largest, swiftest, and most powerful cruiser afloat. She is to be supplied with a set of tubulous boilers of the Belleville type, similar to those now being fitted on board the gunboat Sharpshooter at Devonport. When completed the Powerful's continuous sea speed is to be 20 knots, while on an eight hours natural draught contractor's trial the speed will be 22 knots, and on a four hours' forced draught trial 24 knots is expected. As the vessel will have a displacement of fourteen thousand tons, these speeds, if attained, will be remarkable. Thirteen of the principal shipbuilding and engineering firms in the United Kingdom will be invited to tender for the machinery of the new cruiser.

Some counterfeit twenty-franc gold pieces which have recently been put in circulation in France, are so cleverly executed that they have deceived the very elect, that is to say, the Bank of France. Recently the Gover[illegible] the Bank sent four of these coins to the P[illegible]f Police, together with a note pointing out for his information certain indications by which, on a close examination, it was possible to distinguish them from genuine pieces. The Prefect put them in a bowl, and left instructions with his officials that they should be shown to reporters and others who came to the Prefecture on business, in order that the utmost publicity should be given to the matter. After this people were constantly coming in, looking at the coins, and comparing them with genuine ones. But, lo and behold, soon afterwards the Prefect himself went to have another look at them, and the peculiarities had disappeared. The pieces in the bowl were genuine twenty-franc pieces. The supposition is that someone, after making a comparison of the sham and genuine coins, afterwards pocketed the wrong ones and set them going in circulation again without discovering the mistake. What to do with the eighty francs thus acquired rather puzzled the Prefect, but he settled the matter by sending the sum to a charity.

The other evening, at a theatre in Verona, some Italian officers persisted in talking loudly during the performance, in spite of the polite remonstrances of an elderly gentleman who was seated behind them. At the end of the first act of the opera, two of the officers rose, and begged the gentleman who had reproved them to adjourn with them into the neighbouring cafe. There the officers presented their visiting cards to the gentleman, evidently with a view to settling the preliminaries of a duel. The gentleman gave them his own. No sooner had the officers read the name than they saluted respectfully, and said "Excuse us, General." The gentleman was General Pezzoli, Commander of the Naples Brigade, who was on his way to Modena for a military inspection.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF BHOWNUGGER.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bhownugger, who proceeded to Calcutta to pay his respects to his Excellency Lord Lansdowne, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, by special train, from Calcutta. His Highness was accompanied by his Dewan, Mr. Vithaldass Samaldass; Mr. Madhavsing Ramabhai, Private Secretary; Dr. Hormuzshaw Byramji; Manilal Parbhashunker; Ratilal Manecklal, and a retinue of 150 followers. The special train conveying his Highness and suite arrived at the Victoria Terminus exactly at 3-30 p.m. On his alighting from the carriage, the Maharaja was met on the platform by Mr. Dosabhoy Framji Karaka, C.S.I.; Dr. Burjorji Byramji; Messrs. Framji Sorabji Bhownuggree; Vajeshunker Gawarishunker; Haribhai Vajeshunker; Nanabhai Byramji Doctor; Bhoopatroy Vithaldass; Lalubhai Shamaldass; Virchand Dipchand; Pestonji Dossabhoy, and Mansookhram Soorajram Desai. His Highness was garlanded and presented with superb bouquets by several gentlemen present on the platform. Mr. Vithaldass Samaldass, Dewan of Bhownugger, was also presented with garlands and bouquets. After shaking hands with those present the Maharaja, his Dewan, Mr. Vithaldass, Mr. Dossabhoy Framji, and Dr. Burjorji Byramji took their seats in a carriage and pair, and drove to a bungalow at Cumballa Hill, where his Highness stays for about a week, and then returns to his territories. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival of his Highness at four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

EVENING PARTY AT "SOMERSET HOUSE."

Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee, barrister-at-law, gave an enjoyable evening party, on Monday, at his residence, 'Somerset House," Cumballa Hill, in connection with the wedding of his daughter, which took place last week. A long and devious carriage way up an incline from Breach Candy main road leads to "Somerset House," which is pleasantly situated on Cumballa Hill. The whole of the carriage-way as well as the compound were lit up with tumbler and coloured lights, while some of the trees in the compound were dressed with hundreds of multi-coloured lanterns. The bungalow was tastefully illuminated, the parapet of the roof being picked out with tumbler and coloured lights. The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, stationed near the porchway, played a selection of music during the evening. Separate accommodation had been provided for native ladies and the ladies of the family. A number of European ladies also attended. Among those present were:—His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore and suite; his Highness the Nawab of Sachin, the Nawab of Junzeera, Nawabzada Nusrooralla-Khan Saheb of Sachin; Prince Samatsingjee; the Turkish Consul General; the Persian Consul General; the Buxee of Surat; Syed Zen El Edroos; the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, H. H. Aga Junghi Shah, Senhor B. D. Centenho, Portuguese Consul-General; Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., D. Gostling, J. Morris, S. W. Edgerley, C. P. Cooper, G. A. Kittredge, T. J. Bennett, O. Pedraza, the Rev. Mr. Deimler, Father Dreckmann, Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Messrs. S. Tomlinson, R. E. Melsheimer, S. Brown, W. R. Hamilton, P. Byrne, M. C. Turner, J. Phythian, Dr. Benson, Dr. Rozario, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, L. N. Banajee, Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, Dorab J. Tata, Meherali Mahomed Chinoy, K. E. Ghamat, A. M. Dharamsey, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Dayabhoy Jaduram, Fazalbhoy Meherali Chinoy, K. D. Naigaumwalla, Ghanesham Nilkant, Budroodin Abdulla Kur, Kassinath J. Mantri, Khimjee Jairam Narranjee, Tansookram Mansukram, Hurkissondas Narotamdas, Tribhowandas Varjivandas, M. H. Hakim, Hussain Ali Fex Hyder, Shivlal Motilal, Devdat Dannee, Cumroodin Amirudin of Zanzibar, Khan Bahadur Dhunjeesha H. Karaka, Messrs. Dost Mahomed Allana, Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy Rana, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Esmail Hajee Cassum, Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Laljee, Fateh Ali Shaik Ahmed, Raojee V. J. Sunkersett, Shaik Adum Esoofbhoy, Mahomed Hyderi, Hyder C. Tyebjee, Mirza M. S. C. Tyebjee, Rahimtoola Khairaj, Hajibhoy Lalljee, Balkrishna Venayek, Kursondas Chabildas, Merwanjee N. Saklatwalla, K. D. Shroff, N. V. Mandlik, Saboo Sidik, Hajee Sulleman Abdool Wahed, Hajee Ismail Hassum, S. M. Rele, Mahomed Ismail Muckba, Madhavdas Raghunathdas, Moulvi Hidayatoola Saheb, Haji Ziali Salat, Gulabchand M. Damania, D. M. Chitnis, T. M. Malvi, V. M. Pakvasa, Mirza Mahomed Jaffer, Adumjee Peerbhoy, &c. The guests were received at the entrance by Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee, Mr. Amirudin Tyebjee, Mr. Najmoodin Tyebjee, Mr. Mohsin B. Tyebjee, C. S., and Dr. Budroodin Lukmanjee, and were escorted to the tastefully-decorated drawing-room and the spacious verandahs, where the interchange of social amenities and agreeable conversation whiled away the time. The Maharajah of Mysore, who wore a costly necklace of big emeralds round his neck, left early with presents of bouquets and garlands of flowers. The other guests left at a latter hour, nosegays and rose-water being distributed to all.

EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN POOR FUND ENDOWMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you allow me for the last time to refer to the above fund? I beg to thank most heartily all the generous donors, and to state that the whole sum has now been received. I enclose the final list.

A. H. BOWMAN, President.

Cumballa Hill, January 2.

	Rs.	a.	p.
W. R.	600	0	0
Col. Bisset	100	0	0
Col. Spring	50	0	0
Mrs. W. Stephens	15	0	0
Total Rs.	765	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged, Rs.	9,460	0	0
Grand Totals	10,225	11	9

THE VETERINARY COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As long as your correspondent "A Student," in your yesterday's issue, has not the moral courage to come forward in his true name, I do not propose to reply to him, but simply state that his conclusions are not only far-fetched but utterly untrue. For his edification. I have simply to refer him to the official reports issued annually by the late Dr. Steel.—Yours, &c.

NADERSHAW H. E. SUKHIA,
L. M. & S., L. V. Sc.

After discussing in detail the present condition of the Russian fleet, the "Novoie Vremia" makes it abundantly obvious, without apparently intending to do so, that there are not more than seven or eight thoroughly reliable fighting ships of different classes in the Navy, exclusive of the Black Sea squadron. Forty millions of roubles have been expended during the last fifteen years on vessels which are now practically useless hulks. It must be remembered also that the average time occupied in the construction of a Russian-built battleship is fifty months. The Three Saints, for instance, was recently launched at Nicolaieff twenty-eight months after the laying of her keel. Her completion at Sebastopol, it is authoritatively stated will consume at least another couple of years, and this vessel's construction has been pushed forward with unusual expedition.

It is rather difficult to distrain upon a man's goods when practically his only earthly possessions consist of a cage full of lions. This fact has been forcibly brought home to M. Leclaire, a Paris engineer, who made a large perambulating iron cage for a lion-tamer named Marck. Marck has recently had an engagement at the Theatre de la Gaite, where the lions were introduced into a piece called "Les Bicyclistes en Voyage," in which an actress named Madame Bob Walter danced a skirt dance in the cage, doubtless to the great astonishment of the poor beasts. The cage was to cost 6,000 francs, of which M. Leclaire could obtain only 1,500 francs, whereupon he put the law in motion. A broker went down to seize the wild beasts, who, possibly at the secret instigation of the owner, roared at him so threateningly directly he appeared that he did not care to have anything to do with their removal. The authorities of the Jardin des Plantes, or Paris Zoo, were consulted, but they declined to usurp judicial functions. There the matter rests at present, although the lion-tamer has undertaken to keep them safely for the ptesent in his custody, and not to part with them.

REVIEW.

"On the Original Inhabitants of Bharatavarsha of India," by Gustav Oppert, Ph. D., Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology, Presidency College, Madras, Telugu Translator to Government, Curator, Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, &c., &c., &c. Westminster, Archibald Constable and Co., 14, Parliament Street, S.W., Leipzig, Otto Harassowitz, 1893, 8vo., pp. XV. and 711.

The author in his preface sets forth that the main object of this work is to prove from existing sources, so far as they are available, that the original inhabitants of India, with the exception of a small minority of foreign immigrants, belong all to one and the same race, branches of which are spread over the Continents of Asia and Europe, and which is also known as Finnish-Ugrian or Turanian. The branch which is domiciled in India should be called Bharatan, because the Bharatas were in olden times its most numerous and most honoured representatives, after whom the country received the name Bharatavarsha.

The favoured spots in which, in primeval periods, men preferred to select their dwellings, were the highlands, hills, and mountains; for these regions afforded greater protection not only against the attacks of men and of wild beasts, but also against the fury of the unfettered elements, especially against the ravages of sudden and disastrous inundations. Though the plains were not altogether uninhabited, still the bulk of the population preferred, where obtainable, the higher and more secure places. The Bharatas were essentially a race of mountaineers, and their name is connected with the Gaudo-Dravidian root *para*, mountain. These Bharatas divided at an early date into two great sections, which were known in antiquity, as Kuru-Pancalas and Kauravas and Pandavas, and afterwards as Gaudians and Dravidians, and as Kuruvas or Kurumbas and Mallas or Malayas. All these names, too, are derived from words which denote mountains. However nearly related these tribes were to each other, they never lived together in close friendship, and although they were not always perhaps at open war, yet feelings of distrust and aversion seem always to have prevailed.

Though it is very difficult to obtain positive evidence in favour of these assertions, it was incumbent on the author to verify his statements by the best means available. In order to do so, he had to betake himself to the fields of language and religion, which in matters of this kind are the most reliable and precious sources of information. For language and religion manifest in a peculiar manner the mental condition of men, and though both differ on their aim and result, yet the mind which directs and animates both is the same, so that though they work in different grooves, the process of thinking is in both identical. Besides the mental character, one must not forget the physical complement which is supplied by ethnology, and in this respect the physical evidence of ethnology supports thoroughly the conclusions, which had been obtained by consulting the language and religion of the inhabitants of India.

The first two parts of the book treat separately of the two branches of the Bharatas, relying mainly on the linguistic and historical material concerning the ethnological position of the Dravidians and Gaudians. The principal Gaudo-Dravidian tribes who live scattered over the length and breadth of the vas Indian Continent are, in order to establish their mutual kinship, separately introduced into the discussion.

In the third part which treats on Indian Theogony a short sketch is given of some of the most prominent features of the Aryan and non-Aryan beliefs. After noticing briefly the reverence which the Vedic hymns display towards the Forces of Nature, which develops gradually into the acceptance of a Supreme Being, it is shown how the idea of an impersonal God, a perception too high and abstract to be grasped by the masses of the population, gradually gave place to the recognition of a personal Creator, with whom were associated eventually the two figure-heads of preservation and destruction, all these three together forming the Trimurti, as represented by Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva.

About the time that the ancient Vedic views began to undergo a change, and the idea of the existence of a Supreme Spirit impressed itself on the minds of the thoughtful, the non-Aryan Principle of the Female Energy was introduced into the Aryan system. This dogma which originated with the Turanian races of Asia, and was thus also acknowledged in ancient Babylonia, soon exercised a powerful influence, and pervaded the whole religion of the Aryans in India. Its symbol was in India the Salagrama-stone, which Vishnu afterwards appropriated as his emblem.

It is further shown how the contact with the non-Aryan population affected the belief of the Aryans and modified some of the features of their deities. Brahma was thus, by assimilating himself with the non-Aryan chief-god and demon-king Aiyanar, transformed into a Brahmabhuta, while the very same Aiyanar was changed into Siva in his position as demon-king or Bhutanatha, and Vishnu became gradually identified by a great section of the Brahmanic community with the Female Principle and taken for Uma.

The religious opinions of the original inhabitants were on the other hand not left unchanged as the result of their intercourse with the Aryans, and many ideas of the invader were received into their religion. The prominent features of this religion lay in the adoration of the Principle of the Female Energy, or Sakti, as represented by the chief local goddess or Gramadevata, in the acknowledgment of a Supreme God revered under such names as Aiyanar (Sasta), and in the worship of Demons. The racial unity of the great majority of the Indian population has been thus established by this research based mainly on linguistic and theological evidence, as it has also been independently proved by ethnological enquiries.

For particulars we refer to the work itself, in which all these various topics are amply supported by reliable evidence.

The author, late a first grade officer of the Madras Educational Department, has since his retirement been travelling in Northern India, traversing the Kulu and Kangra districts, Kashmir, and after visiting the Khyber Pass, Peshawar, Lahore, Delhi, and Agra, has arrived in Bombay, via Rajputana and Kattywar. Hence, he intends to visit the important archæological places in the Bombay Presidency and Central India, returning to Calcutta, via Allahabad and Benares. From Calcutta, Puri, and the most important and sacred places in Eastern India will be viewed by him, before starting for Burma and the Farther East. Dr. Oppert has published many works, the most important of which are his work of Prester John, on the origin of the Dionysian Era, on the ancient commerce of India, on the Classification of Languages, on the Weapons, Army Organisation, and Political Maxims of the Ancient Hindu. Of Sanskrit works he has published the Sukranitisara, Nitiprakasika, the dictionary Vaijayanti, and Sakatayana's Grammar.

General Lord Roberts, an unaccustomed contributor to periodical literature, has undertaken to write for "The Pall Mall Magazine" an article on the Rise of Wellington through the Peninsular War. The first appears in the January number. Lord Wolseley has for the same magazine written series of articles on the Decline and Fall of Napoleon the First.

According to Dr. Bowles Daly Sir Arthur Gordon's (Lord Stanmore's) "Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance," issued some four years since, does not appear to have worked any great improvement in the morals, habits, or manners of the Buddhist monks of Ceylon. Dr. Bowles Daly, who has been appointed by the Government to inquire into the subject, has visited no fewer than thirteen hundred Buddhist monasteries in the island, about which he has prepared a very remarkable report. He declares the great proportion of the monks to be foul in body as well as mind, utterly neglectful of their duties, and ignorant of them. "The monks, who are gradually giving up their 'pansala' schools, are idle and thoroughly depraved. Brutal stagnation of mind prevails, and as for education, they know (he says) no more the philosophy of Buddhism than they do the poetry of Tennyson." Writing of his visit to the Bope Temple, Dr. Daly describes the incumbent as a gaunt withered man of fifty-three, whose cheek-bones stood out like rocks at low water and whose deep-set eyes gleamed spitefully on him with the disconcerting fixity of a policeman's lantern. His body, he adds, was a stranger to soap and water, and his mind was equally foul.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DEC. 29.

The ninth annual Congress resumed its sittings yesterday, when the attendance was as large as on the day of Mr. Dadabhai Noroji's inaugural address. The business was got well under way, and the first resolution was proposed by Mr. Madholkar of Berar, one in which the Congress regretted that the Government had not observed the strict spirit of the India Councils Act of 1892. In so doing Mr. Madholkar said:

"The demand of the Congress had always been an increase of members on the Council, power to discuss the Budget and the right of interpellation. The Act as it stood was merely permissive, but they were thankful for the concession that had been granted, and looked upon it as a guarantee that they had reason to hope for a bright future. The statesmen of both parties in the British Parliament pledged themselves when the Bill came in for discussion that there should be a living representation. The Viceroy had framed the rules which were to carry out that pledge, and what he had done was to announce his intention to appoint ten persons from the non-official community to the Viceregal Council, but although there had been an increase they had not got as many members as they wished. The Viceroy had loyally accepted the Act and the declarations with which it was accompanied, and had not tried to take away what the Act gave them; but with regard to the privilege of discussing the Budjet and the right of interpellation, in his opinion, and he believed he reflected the opinion of his brother delegates, his Excellency had not gone as far as he might without danger to the Government. There was to be no vote on the Budget, and as a mere discussion was to follow it, without the recording of any expression of opinion, it was impossible for the Government or the outside public to ascertain what were the views of the country with respect to their financial proposals in which of course the whole country was vitally interested. (Hear, hear.) If Indian finances were to be kept properly in hand then, there ought to be an effective control in India, and that could not be exercised if in the Viceregal or in the local Councils there was not to be an ascertainment of opinion. As to the right of interpellation, he said the restrictions imposed were still greater. Questions were to be permitted and answers were to be given to them, but after the answer had been given there was to be no discussion. Without that discussion it was useless to have any interpellation. The Viceroy had said that such was the rule in the House of Commons, but it had to be remembered that the members of that august assembly had got the privilege of bringing forward motions which they in India did not possess. In granting the right of interpellation, he contended, there could have been with safety a departure from the English practice to suit the circumstances obtaining in India.

He resumed his seat amid cheers and Mr. Gokhale of Poona then rose to second the resolution. He was the first of the dozen speakers who advocated the adoption of the resolution. He had much to say as to the rule in the Bombay Presidency, the mover having referred to those of the Viceroy's Council. Mr. Gokhale said:

He maintained that if the officer who drafted them had been asked to sit down with the deliberate purpose of framing a scheme to defeat the object of the Act he could not have done better. (Laughter, and applause.) He complained loudly of the unsatisfactory way in which the Government in the distribution of seats had entirely subverted the right principle of representation by allowtng minorities to be represented at the expense of majorities. To substantiate that statement he called attention to the fact that the European mercantile community in Bombay, which was interested in trade to the extent of fifteen crores of rupees, was represented, while the native mercantile community, which represented trade interests amounting to some fifty crores, had not a single member—("Shame")—and the Central Division, the home of the Mahratta population, which was the most important division of the Presidency, had been left absolutely unrepresented. Speakings of the seats given to the Zemindars and Sirdars of Sind and the Deccan, Professor Gokhale said they were under the thumb of the political officers, and, therefore, the representation of the agricultural interests was not the same as that which existed in Local Boards. The real state of things could not have been made known to Lord Harris. There was no class who deserved to have their interest better safeguarded than the peasants. The Zemindars and Sirdars represented the landlords and not the peasants, who could only have been represented by the Local Boards which were elected by the agriculturists. (Cheers.)

Among the other speakers were Mr. Bishen Narayen Dar of Oudh; Moulive Mohurrum Ali Chiste, Punjab; Baboo Boikunto Nath Sen, Bengal; Mr. Tahularam Khem Chand, Sind; Keshowrao Joshi, Central Provinces; Sirdar Gujur Singh, Punjab; and Mr. Jumbo Lingu Mudliar, Madras.

The motion was adopted unanimously.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.

The necessity of a Legislative Council for the Punjab was next discussed, fourteen delegates addresing the meeting in favour of the following resolution:—"That this Congress, in concurrence with the first Congress held at Bombay in 1885 and other subsequent Congresses, considers that the creation of a Legislative Council for the Province of the Punjab is an absolute necessity for the good government of that Province, and, having regard to the fact that a similar Council has been created for the United Provinces, hopes that no time will be lost in creating such a Council." Mr. L. Har Bhagwandas moved this resolution, and in so doing reminded his hearers that though it was said as the Punjab supplied the whole of the fighting material for India it need not also be called upon to do the legislative work, the necessity for a Council existed. He said:

He could assure them that while continuing to do the fighting work for India, they could still find men to do the legislative work for themselves, and that they required no help from other provinces. The customs obtaining among the many different races who had settled in the Punjab were of a very peculiar character, and the law recognised those customs, and the Law Court in the Punjab was not only a court of justice but a legislative chamber. Therefore, the inhabitants of the Punjab submitted that the work of legislation should not be left in the hands of inexperienced judges who were imported from Europe, but should be left to the inhabitants who would do the work with more satisfaction to the people.

The resolution was opposed by Mr. Kunlya Lal but carried.

THE OMNIBUS RESOLUTION.

Mr. V. R. Natu (Bombay) then proposed, and Mr. G. S. Kaperdy (Berar) seconded the following resolution, which was supported by a representative from Bengal and another from Aligarh, and was adopted:—

"That this Congress concurs with its predecessors in strongly advocating—(*a*) The reduction of the salt duty by at least the amount of its latest enhancement; (*b*) the raising of the Income-tax taxable minimum from five hundred to one thousand; (*c*) persistent pressure by the Government of India on all Provincial Administrations, to induce them to carry out, in its integrity, the Excise policy enunciated in paragraphs 103, 104, 105 of the Despatch published in the *Gazette of India* of March, 1890, and the introduction of a simple system of local option in the case of all villages; (*d*) the introduction into the Code of Criminal Procedure of a provision enabling accused persons, in warrant cases, to demand, that instead of being tried by the Magistrate, they may be committed to the Court of Sessions (*e*) the fundamental reform of the police administration, by a reduction in the number and an increase in the salaries and in the qualifications of the lower grade and their far more careful enlistment; and by the selection for the higher posts of gentlemen of higher capacities more in touch with the respectable portions of the community, and less addicted to military pretensions than the majority of existing Deputy Inspectors-General, Superintendents, and Assistant Superintendents of Police are; (*f*) a modification of the rules under the Arms Act, so as to make them equally applicable to all residents in, or visitors to, India, without distinction of creed, caste or colour; to ensure the liberal concession of licenses whereever wild animals habitually destroy human life, cattle, or crops; and to make all licences, granted under the revised rules, of life-long tenure, revocable only on proof of misuse, and valid throughout the provincial jurisdiction in which they are issued; (*g*) the establishment of Military Colleges in India, whereat natives of India, as defined by statue, may be educated and trained for a military career as commissioned or non-commissioned officers (according to capacity and qualification) of the Indian army; (*h*) the organising throughout the more warlike races of the Empire of a system of militia service; (*i*) the authorising and stimulating of a wide-spread system of volunteering such as obtains in Great Britain, amongst the people of India."

[illegible]RATION OF THE MILITARY AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

[illegible] resolution having reference to this subject was introduced in a speech of great length by Dr.

Bahadurji of Bombay. As his views are known to you and familiar also to your readers I need not trouble you with records of his speech. Suffice it to record that in the course of his observations he said :

Specialists are not believed here to know their own requirements, and have to submit, as regards the methods of their work and the conduct of their classes to the orders of the College Principal who is reckoned here to be an universal specialist. A non-military medical officer of an institution of actually higher and longer standing as regards his professional qualifications and connection with his hospital is always to be considered junior to his military colleagues of lower professional status and of much shorter connection with the institution. But the evil influences of the monopoly of the Indian Medical Service are not without their recoil on the service itself and the institutions it is connected with. For, as Dr. Carter said, it is hardly to be expected that the body of medical officers in India (from whom the staff of Professors is drawn) can always offer a wide enough field for selection. Moreover, owing to the service rules having for their basis the providing of places for men, and not finding men for places, a shuffling of cards takes place to suit the requirements, not of the special posts, but the office requirements of Surgeon-General's Department, and it has not been possible even for the Service men to put forth as much work in upwards of fifty years as is put forth in as many months by some of the provincial schools of Europe. It is by no means cheerful to have to reflect that with India's vast opportunities and material the only professional service paper requires a State subsidy for its subsistence and boasts of no more than 128 subscribers, when even provincial medical journals in England have been flourishing both in wealth of scientific contributions and paying subscriptions. By circumsances the service men are led to look forward to a rise more in their service than in their profession, for to be even a Surgeon-General one has to rise in the service and not in the profession, and the Surgeon-General is taken as a universal professsonal expert, for he is the referee of Government in all matters medical and scientific, not because of his professional work and fame, but because he wears the badge of that office into which he must tumble in his turn. It is thus that it is possible for a Surgeon-General to advise Government even in the full light of our advanced times that experimental physiology and pathology require no vivisection, a piece of information that would create laughter and surprise in a class of beginners in a British medical school ! Again, the Service monopoly of the educational and the allied institutions is subversive of all principles which govern the cultivation and development of medical education and medical science. Nowhere else in the world is the selection of educationists and votaries of science confined to a graded service in which men try their hands at different subjects as they advance in their grades. Nowhere else is a doctor, even a military doctor, regarded a potential professor of various medical and sister sciences. At present the Indian experience of the army doctors, who alone have every means of developing talent and gaining knowledge and experience, is lost to India, for it is all carried away from the country with the pensions in sterling. Indian experience is gained at India's expense, but not for her good. And last, but not least, England will have the satisfaction of carrying out her noble mission and policy towards India, and add to her honour and glory by raising India as a nation with a full measure of material and scientific progress in the department of medicine and sanitation which are so intimately connected with the progress of civilisation amongst the advanced people.

The resolution he moved was seconded by Dr. M. Bhose of Calcutta and supported by Dr. Bhalchandra Khishna, and carried. In his remarks on the subject Dr. Bhalchandra spoke as follows, his speech bringing the day's proceedings to a close :—

I have very great pleasure in supporting the resolution which has been so eloquently and lucidly proposed by my esteemed friend, Dr. Bahadhurjee. He has done full justice to it. I need not, therefore, reiterate the sentiments which he has expressed to the Congress. I will, however, dwell upon two or three most important points bearing on the subject. The separation of the Military and Civil Medical Service, is as important a subject as that of the Civil Service, and I trust it will receive from you the same measure of attention as the subject of the Simultaneous Examination in England and India. Apart from the fact that this separation will encourage scientific medical education for its own sake, it will also improve the status of the medical profession and of the subordinate medical service—I mean the class of Assistant Surgeons, who, although generally very capable men, have to rot on Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 per mensem all their life, while their compeers by spending the passage money to England and passing an ordinary examination in the Covenanted Medical Service, commence from Rs. 350 and rise to Rs. 1,500, or even to Rs. 1,800 per mensem. The Apothecary class can rise to Rs. 400 and even to Rs. 800 per mensem, and occupy the post of Honorary Surgeons and House-Surgeons ; but all these are denied to the Assistant Surgeons. If this separation and reconstitution is effected, it will entirely charge the present state of things. It will enable the Assistant Surgeons to rise higher in their service as regards pay, and encourage them to improve their medical and scientific knowledge. Along with this there will have to be effected a change in the appointments to the professorial chairs in the Medical College. The haphazard manner of appointing a military medical officer to any and every chair in the Medical College has been the bane of medical education and the advancement of medical science in India. These appointments must be thrown open to the best available talent either in England or here by free competition. It is only by adopting this course that the best specially trained men will be available instead of confining the selection to the charmed circle of milatary medical men. Such men will encourage the study of the medical science in all its branches, and will ultimately create a taste for original research. But the most important advantage will be economic administration. From the recent issue of the *Quarterly Indian Army List*, it is found that the total expenditure on all the 361 appointments of military medical officers in civil employ comes to about Rs. 43 lakhs. The military medical officers like every military article are very dear, and I believe they are one-third dearer than others who do not belong to the Military Medical Service. If the reconstitution be effected with one-third of the salaries of the present scale, there would be a reduction of Rs. 12 lakhs. All civil apppointments carry other allowances, and on an average they come to at least one-fourth of the grade salaries, that is about eight lakhs, so that there will be a total saving of twenty-three lakhs annually. Will this not be a source of relief to the general taxpayer ? The monopoly of scheduled appointments which has existed for some years past was intended by a Surgeon General who looked more to the interest of the service men than to that of the people or the tax-payer. Its introduction was generously and strenuously opposed by men like Sir W. G. Hunter and Sir George Birdwood, but without any avail. They fought for the principle that the College and other important appointments should be thrown open to the best talent where-ever available. This monopoly has grown so strong that the military medical officers consider these appointments as a preserve or as a birthright, and even the slightest encroachment on this sacred preserve is most bitterly opposed and resented. It has given rise to a feeling of intense jealousy. I will not further take up your time, but will give you two concrete instances of this feeling of intense jealousy which prevails in the service. I have not come here with the object of airing the grievance of any indirect person, but I am compelled to mention an instance to illustrate what I am striving to put before you. The eminent gentleman who addressed you just now has fallen a victim to the service jealously. That noble and liberal statesman, who presided over the destinies of Bombay some years ago—I mean Lord Reay—created a new professorship for Pharmacological research. His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda was generous enough to endow a chair for the purpose of investigating native drugs, and my friend was chosen to fill that chair. He is the only native M.D. of the London University and holds excellent certificates from eminent scientists in Europe. He filled the chair with great credit to himself. But from the moment of his appointment to the moment of the urgent abolition of that chair, he was persecuted, opposed, and annoyed by that cilque of the army medical men at the Grant Medical College. Another instance is that of my distinguished friend, Dr. Deshmukh, M.D., of the Bombay University. He was an Assistant Surgeon and filled the appointment of Assistant Chemical Analyser to the Government of the Bombay for thirteen years with great ability and satisfaction to the Government. But when the Chemical Analysership to the Government fell temporarily vacant, he was distinctly told that it was a scheduled appointment and he could never hope to get it in the face of the fact that such appointments were conferred temporarily on deserving of uncovenanted servants of Government. He was disgusted with the treatment and resigned the service in despair, while a young surgeon who never knew anything of analysis was pitchforked into it. I will not further take up your time, but will heartily support the motion, and commend it to your unanimous and cordial acceptance.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in [illegible]

THE THIRD AUDITCH BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

THE last two sittings of the Auditch Brahmin Conference were held in the last week in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The following is a report of their proceedings:—

On the motion of Mr. Girjashankar Kashiram, seconded by Mr. Krishnashankar Girjashankar, and supported by Messrs. Madhavlaljee and Manishankar Gavarishankar Bhatt, it was resolved that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji be congratulated on his entry into the British Parliament and thanked for his valuable services to all Indian people alike, and that the above resolution be communicated to him by telegram. In moving this proposal Mr. Girjashankar drew the particular attention of the Conference to the fact that by sending the above message of congratulation they did not mean that they were in favour of this or that political creed. The Conference was bound, he said to observe strict silence on political subjects, as it was only a social body. But it was the duty of each and everyone that was present to honour Mr. Dadabhai as an Indian, as an Indian citizen, for his unselfishness and devotion to the cause of his country. Mr. Krishnashankar said that, although Mr. Dadabhai was a Parsee, he worked for all Indians alike, and consquently deserved recognition of his services from all castes and creeds. Mr. Manishankar Bhatt observed that Mr. Dadabhai was an exemplary man, and that they who were present could not do better than follow his footsteps in their present undertaking. If they wanted to know what patience and perseverence could achieve, they had simply to bear in mind his career. The work they had undertaken, was full of difficulties, and in order not to be daunted by them they could not have a better ideal place before them than the image of the Grand Old Man of India. Mr. Manishakar Gavarishankar Bhatt was then asked by the President to read the draft-rules prepared by the managing committee agreeably to the directions of the last Conference held at Wadhwan. The rules provided a scheme for the working of the Conference. The object of the Conference was fully set forth in the preamble. The most important sections were those treating of the following matters :—(1) As to how the Conference should secure sufficient funds ; (2) as to how the members of the Conference were to be assured of the proper management of those funds ; (3) as to how a proper provision was to be made for sending out qulified men to preach the reforms embodied in the resolutions of the Conference. As for the funds the main sources were two, *viz.*, patrons and subscribers. Those were to be called patrons, who, belonging to a caste other than the Auditch one, contributed a certain sum (which was to be fixed hereafter) or a landed property of the same value. Patrons were granted several privileges, such as the right of attending the meetings of the Conferrence, the right of sitting on the right hand side of the President, the right of speaking on certain matters with the permission of the President in the meeting of the Conference, &c. The subscribers were divided into several classes having different privileges according as they paid more or less. In order not to exclude poor but useful members from it, the Conference was entitled to appoint honorary members also. The provision for preachers was greatly emphasized in the rules, for unless the masses were made to see the inexpediency of the prevailing harmful customs and the expediency of the new ones to be introduced in their stead, mere resolutions of the Conference would go for nothing. After the draft-rules were read it was resolved that the subject committee be authorised to alter or supplement the rules and to submit them to the next Conference.

It was then proposed by Mr. Ambashankar Shukla, seconded by Mr. Devshankar Trivedi, and unanimously carried, that the Conference was of opinion that it was necessary that every one of its members should after purifying his body and soul go through the proper form of daily worship for the acquisition of merit, wealth, desired object, and salvation, and should try by his body, mind, and wealth to acquire the qualities which old Rishis possessed.

Then on the motion of Mr. Kripasanker Jhinabhai, seconded by Mr. Jagannath, it was resolved that the Conference should adopt means to put a stop to the custom of selling brides which was still prevalent in certain districts. In moving this resolution Mr. Kripashankar said that he was surprised that his caste-fellows should brand with the insignia of irreligion such harmless practices as eating onions, dining before bathing, omitting to give caste-dinners, &c., but were so indifferent to the heinous practice of selling brides, selling girls of tender age to old men with one foot in the grave. He quoted several very touching instances of this practice to which he was an eye-witness. One of them was worth noticing. An old man was sitting on the bank of a river. Several girls were playing near him. One of them was his own bride. The old bridegroom was eating sweetmeats from a dish in his hand, when a crow came, and with a blow of his beak caused the dish to fall on the ground. The girls were greatly amused and cried out "The crow pierced his beak into the *Uncle's* head." The bride joined them, not knowing that she could not call the bridegroom her uncle. Such an innocent girl was given in marriage to that old man, simply because he was the highest bidder. Marriage was a gift according to the Hindoo scriptures and not a contract of sale. The bride was not an article of furniture to be sold as it were at an auction. The duty of the parents of the bride, according a to Manu, was to see that the match was, suitable one and not that the bargain was a profitable one.

Then on the motion of Mr. Harjivan Bhagvanji Shukla, seconded by Mr. Narmadashankar Damodar, and supported by Mr. Narbheram Purshotam Shukla and several others, it was resolved :—(1) That parents should send their daughters to school, if their was a girls' school in their town, until they were sent to their husbands' ; (2) that parents should impart elementary education to their sons before forcing them to take to any profession ; (3) that in high schools and colleges the students of the Auditch Brahmin caste should be prevailed upon to take Sanskrit as their second language ; (4) that means should be adopted to present addresses to, or encourage in, any other form those of their caste-fellows who had received higher education, either Sanskrit or English. In support of his motion Mr. Shukla said that the Brahmins were in old times the repositories of learning. As long as they were learned they could keep up their position and dignity. But now their sacerdotal authority was almost *nil*, as they had become a set of illiterate men and beggars. The only way to regain their former position was that they should receive sound and thorough education. If the Auditch Brahmins, he added, wanted to introduce social reforms, they should bear in mind that without female education it was an impossible feat. The social condition of their forefathers was as good as could be desirable, simply because women were educated. It was equally necessary that the masses should receive at least elementary education. At this stage of the proceedings the president read the by-laws which he had drafted for the guidance of the members. A committee of five men was appointed to consider them, and alter them if necessary and to put them in force as a provisional measure until the meeting of the next Conference.

Then the following resolutions were unanimously passed :—(1) That the Conference was of opinion that the custom of exchanging brides was against the spirit and the letter of the holy scriptures and should be put a stop to as far as possible ; (2) that the shastras directed that the consummation of marriage should not take place before the girl attained the age of puberty ; (3) that with a view to put a stop to child marriages and to diminish the number of unsuitable matches the betrothal of a boy should not be made before he received the sacred thread. In support of this resolution it was said that in order to put in force a resolution of the previous Conference, *viz.*, that the bridegroom should be older than the bride at least by three years, it was necessary that early betrothals should be discouraged and a practical form be given to that resolution. The sacred thread ceremonies were generally performed when the boy attained his eighth year, and thus it was possible to assign a proper limit to betrothalable age.

Subsequently the resolutions of the previous Conference against polygamy, extravagant feasting, child-marriage, &c., were recapitulated, and a lecture was delivered by Mr. Narbheram Purshottam Shukla on the importance of continence until the age of twenty-five. The dwindled strength and impotence of natives was vividly contrasted with the manly appearance and animal courge of the Europeans.

Mr. Kulianji Naranji then dwelt at length on the necessity of increasing their education encouragement fund, and invited subscriptions from those who were present. A sum of nearly one thousand rupees was subscribed there and then, and a part of it was paid. Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji, who attended the Conference as a visitor, expressed his great sympathy with the object of the Conference and subscribed Rs. 101. Several members of the caste promised to pay prizes of certain value to those of their caste fellows who would pass the Matriculation Examination with Sanskrit as their second language. It being late by this time, the president promised to submit in writing to the general Secretary what he had to say, in his closing speech.

Mr. Manishankar Gavrishankar Bhatt was then appointed General Secretary for the next year, and Mr. Prangovind Rajaram was appointed Vice-Presieent of the Conference. A vote of thanks was passed to the President for his able conduct in the chair, and the Conference was dissolved amidst the deafening cries of "Har Har Mahadev."

THE TRIAL OF MONSON.

THIRD DAY.

THE third day of the trial of *Alfred John Monson* for the murder of Lieutenant Hambrough was reached in the High Court of Justiciary, at Edinburgh, on Thursday (Dec. 14).

Mr. James McNaughton, the Edinburgh gun-maker, again went into the box in order to undergo cross-examination.

Mr. Comrie Thomson asked the dates of his visits to Ardlamont, and the witness replied that the first was on the 26th of September, and the next on the 27th of November. He got his information as to the position of the body from the estate servants, Whyte and Carmichael.

Mr. Thomson : Then the whole structure of your deductions is dependent upon the accuracy of the statements made to you by the two men ?—So far as the trees are concerned. But the most important portion of the structure of my evidence consists of deductions made from examining the skull and photographs of the head.

Mr. Thomson said he was unwilling to ask that the real skull of the deceased should be brought into court, but for purposes of cross-examination he asked permission to use another skull. Permission having been granted, a skull was handed to Mr. Thomson, and taking it in his hand, he proceeded to ask the witness, "Were the fissures on the skull the result of individual pellets or the impact of the main body of shot ?"—Witness : I took the groove marks in the skull to be made by individual or scattered pellets. There were four pellets found in the head, and I attribute the fractured appearance to those pellets. There are altogether from 250 to 300 pellets in a cartridge ; all the charge did not strike deceased. It was a glancing shot ; the man was nearly missed.

FIRING AT CORPSES.

Re-examined by the Solicitor-general : If only part of the charge struck the skull the rest would go on its own direction. There were no trees in the vicinity which presented the same appearance as the rowan tree except one which was very near to the line of fire ; but at 20 yards away he had had an opportunity of observing the effect of an oblique shot on a dead body.

Mr. Thomson : Where had you the opportunity of firing at a dead body ?—Witness : At the mortuary in Edinburgh.

How many bodies did you fire at ?—Witness : Three.

Did you fire as near as possible at the same angle as you suppose the charge hit Hambrough ?—I do not know. I fired as the doctors directed me.

How many doctors were present ?—Three.

Did they place you in position ?—I asked the opinion of the doctors, and they put me in the position I was to fire from.

What distance did you fire from ?—I could not say.

Were photos taken of the effects of the shots ?—I believe so ; I have heard so. I have not seen them.

Did you see the appearance of the bodies after ?—No, I did not look.

Mr. Thomson (with emphasis) : Well, I do not wonder at it. It was a ghastly job (sensation).

Dr. Henry Duncan Littlejohn, examined by the Solicitor-general, said he was surgeon to the police, and practitioner of medical jurisprudence in Edinburgh. At the request of the Crown agent he went to Ventnor and on Sept. 4 made a post-mortem examination of Lieutenant Hambrough's body. He was accompanied by the Deputy Fiscal for Argyllshire and Dr. McMillan, while Dr. Saunders was present on behalf of the prisoner. Witness then proceeded to read a long report, giving the results of the examination. This stated minutely the nature of the wound. On the lower part of the right side of the head it was at its base 2½in. wide, and tapering upwards ; the right ear was lacerated, the central external flap of the ear being missing. Portions of the skull were removed in order that an examination of it might be made, but photographs were carefully taken before each part was touched. The opinion appended as the result of the examination by the Crown doctors was : "We are of opinion that the deceased died from shot, the result of gunshot injury in the skull and brain, and subsequent loss of blood."

The Solicitor-general proceeded to examine the witness as to the details of the post-mortem examination. The doctor took a model of the deceased man's skull in his hand. On the right side was a large hole, somewhat oval or triangular in shape, and this, the doctor said, was an exact model of the fracture caused by the shot. The top of the skull on the left side was removed by the medical man in order that he might examine the brain and skull on the side opposite to the wound, but they found not the slightest trace of any injury. When he returned to Edinburgh he gave deceased's skull into the possession of Dr. McDonald Brown. He also gave to him two pieces of bone which had been handed to him by the Procurator Fiscal. Only four pellets were found in the skull. He was of opinion that the wound was from behind, forward. He thought it was only the side of the charge which inflicted the injury. Had it been otherwise the whole charge would have been found in the skull, and the skull would have been entirely broken up. Witness added that in all the experiments he made to determine the distance at which the fatal shot was fired, those at 9ft. presented the closest similarity with the wound.

Witness visited Ardlamont and made an examination of the place where it was said the body was found. He found a circular stain on the grass and the turf generally at that place. That was due to blood. He came to the opinion that the shot was fired from behind, and slightly to the left side of a line drawn from the rowan tree, passing along the body and going in the direction of the brushwood.

The Solicitor-general : In your opinion, doctor, could the injuries have been caused accidentally by the deceased ?—I think it is impossible.

This concluded the examination-in-chief, and Mr. Thomson commenced his cross-examination by asking "how many instances have come under your notice of homicidal shooting with a shot-gun ?"

Witness : Only two brought to trial. In reply to other questions witness said he had made an examination of the stomach to meet any suggestion that there was alcohol.

Mr. Thomson : When deceased fell he might have been stooping, he might have stumbled. It is all conjecture so far as you are concerned in regard to the position of the man at the time ?—Witness : Yes ; when a man falls he generally doubles up.

Does not every thing in this case depend upon angles ?—I state from my experience that a man receiving a violent shot—

But you have only experience of two cases of homicidal shooting ; and if you are going to make this out an accident—

The Judge (interposing) here said : "That is not an observation to make. He is answering the questions to the best of his ability."

Mr. Thomson : To my astonishment he has got accidental shooting in his mind, whereas the whole of this inquiry is as to homicidal shooting. (To witness) : How would you expect a man to fall, shot in this way ?—Witness : All of a heap.

The limbs would be drawn up, and the feet would be 4ft. from the bloody mark that I have described. Death would not be spontaneous, and there might be automatic or convulsive movement after he fell.

Would he not spring forward ?—Yes, in the case of wounds in the heart, but never in the case of wounds in the head.

Mr. Thomson : We are in certain important respects in an element of conjecture in this case ?—Undoubtedly so.

In re-examination witness said that ultimately he and Dr. Brown had proved incontestably to their own minds that the two pieces of bone found near where the body was found occupied a certain position in the deceased's skull.

The Solicitor-general : These two pieces of bone were parts of Hambrough's skull ?—Witness : Of that I have no doubt.

By the Judge : It would have taken two very strong men indeed to have lifted Hambrough.

The next witness called was Dr. McMillan, of Tighnabruaich. On Aug. 10 witness said he was summoned to Ardlamont, and was taken by Mr. Monson to a room where Mr. Hambrough was lying dead. Witness found a wound on the right side of the head involving the scalp and also the bone. There was no doubt it was a gun-shot wound, and, at the time, he fancied the charge would be in the head. There was a little blood on a jacket which was pointed out to him. The jacket now produced was the same, and the mark was still there, though not nearly so distinct. There was a lot of blood soaking the pillow on which the head rested. There was no appearance of blackening or singeing. Post-mortem rigidity in the arms and legs had set in. Witness bonud up the head and cleaned away the blood and helpeed to dress the body. He then went upstairs with Mr. Stevens to see Mr. Monson.

THE LUNCHEON PARTY.

There was present a gentleman whom Mr. Monson introduced to witness as Mr. Scott. He looked like a clerk. They all four had lunch together. Mr. Scott said he had an important appointment in Glasgow, and he must get there that day. He wanted to catch the two o'clock boat. The subject of the death was pretty much avoided. Mr. Monson said, "If this had happened in England there would have been an inquest," and asked what would happen in Scotland. Witness said the Procurator Fiscal would require him to make a report. Witness asked Scott if he had been shooting, and he replied, "No ; firearms are best left alone." Witness asked Monson to describe what had happened, and he said both deceased and himself had gone out shooting rabbits with Mr. Scott into a wood to the south-east of Ardlamont house ; that they entered the wood at the south end, Hambrough taking the right side along the turf dyke, Monson the left, and Scott walking in the middle, carrying the rabbits ; and that when near the end of the wood he (Monson) heard a shot fired and called out, "Have you shot anything ?" but he got no response, and that shortly after Mr. Scott came up, and they turned round and found Hambrough's body lying in the ditch with the gun beside it, but there was no sign of life in the body. Witness had next an interview with Scott, who told him the same story.

The Solicitor-general was proceeding to question witness as to the details when Mr. Thomson objected on the ground that there was no proof that Scott was dead, and that the Crown had not stated what steps they had taken to discover him.

The Solicitor-general said that at a later period he would have to argue the whole question about the admissibility of statements by Scott.

Witness, continuing said that Monson had told him it was a curious coincidence that on the previous night Hambrough had had a narrow escape from drowning. They had been out splashnet fishing, and when about a mile out the plug suddenly came out of the boat. They rowed back as hard as they could, but when half-way the boat struck on a rock, and capsized. Hambrough climed on to the rock, and Monson swam ashore, and returned to his rescue with another boat. Witness said he was taken to the ditch by Monson and Steven. Monson's little boy was also with them. On the 14th two gentlemen called on the witness for the purpose of getting him to fill up an insurance schedule. The witness filled it up stating that the cause of death was a gunshot wound caused accidentally. The witness sent the schedule to the insurance company—the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York—with a letter explaining the circumstances, and stating that it was his opinion that the deceased had been walking with his finger on the trigger, that he stumbled, and that by throwing out his arm he accidentally fired the gun off. The witness next read the report which he had made to the Procurator Fiscal. In an addendum to the latter report he said he implicitly accepted the statements made to him by Scott and Monson ; but that he had come to a conclusion too hastily, and that he was now convinced the wounds were not caused in the way he had previously described. This addendum was sent on August 25. The witness sent a similar addendum to the insurance company. The reason for this was that he found he had been told some untruths about property, and he thought therefore that all the rest might be untrue. The witness afterwards went to Ventnor to assist at the post-mortem examination. As a result of that examination he had come to the conclusion that the wound could not have been caused accidentally by the deceased himself.

Dr. Macdonald Brown, a thick-set, middle-aged, spectacled physician, who is a specialist in anatomy, described how he had fitted into Lieut. Hambrough's skull the splinters found near the Ardlamont rowan tree, satisfying himself that those splinters were pieces of the skull. All appearance of the skull indicated that the shot was from behind in a forward direction. It was inconsistent with every other direction, said the specialist.—Mr. Thomson wanted to get the witness to draw certain inferences, but the doctor quietly remarked that he did not tender himself as an expert on the effects of gun-shots.

Dr. Watson, the next witness, having been out in the Crimean war in charge of hospitals, had acquired special knowledge of gunshot wounds. He said he had examined Hambrough's skull, and he believed the wound could not have been self-inflicted, either designedly or accidentally. It was a glancing shot, nearly transverse, but slightly upwards. With regard to the distance at which the injuries were inflicted, he believed that nine feet was the range which would give the result most likely to correspond with the wound. On the skull the shot could not have been fired at less than four feet, or the shattering would have been much greater, and it was not likely to have been beyond 10 or 11 feet.

Dr. Joseph Bell said that, after long thinking, he had been unable to imagine any way by which Hambrough could have inflicted the injuries on himself either designedly or accidentally.

FOURTH DAY.

The crowd inside the court at Edinburgh on December 15, was bigger than ever, if possible. Outside the attendance was scanty. Meteorologically the conditions were fair, but this made no difference to the indignation of the crowd in Parliament-square. Their grievance is that the prisoner is kept on the premises every night, instead of making the journey daily to and from Calton Gaol. Thus they are deprived of an opportunity of inspecting him, and this they regard as an outrage.

Behind his lordship, giving a flavour of the lecture-room to the proceedings, the big white paper diagram illustrating the "spred" of the pellets was in position as before. Monson took his place in the dock between his stalwart, helmeted companions a few minutes before his lordship's entrance, and busied himself at once with various documents which, as it presently appeared, related to the very important insurance evidence.

THE INSURANCE EVIDENCE.

This was continued by Mr. David Stewart, the first witness. He proved to be the secretary of the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, and detailed overtures which Monson made to him in July last, with a view to effecting an insurance on Hambrough's life, first for £50,000, but afterwards for £26,000, the latter amount to cover certain alleged insurance interests of Mrs. Monson. Asked in due course to furnish particulars of this interest, Monson forwarded in reply a letter written by the dead man, stating in bald terms that Mrs. Monson was interested in his life to the extent named. "I have given her an undertaking," young Hambrough wrote, "under which I have agreed to pay her this sum after my attaining to the age of 21, if I should live until then." "It cannot possibly concern you," wrote Monson, in writing this letter, "how the amount is made up so long as you are satisfied that the interes exists." And on this point he went on to say there could be no doubt after Hambrough's letter on the subject. Not so, however, thought the insurance company, for as Mr. Wardle, the Leeds manager of the company, next explained, after making further inquiries, and vainly endeavouring to extract further particulars on the subject, they declined the proposal.

"Why did they decline ?" asked Mr. Asher.—"The directors were not satisfied with the insurable interest."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Those who are engaged either in the case or in recording its progress welcomed the intimation of the judge that there would be an early rising next day. This may not, however, turn out to be such a boon as was expected, for it is understood that a strenuous effort will be made to close the evidence for the Crown before the adjournment. Speeches of counsel are reserved until the hearing of the witnesses on both sides. There were to-day, as on the previous days, a large number of ladies in court. A special seat was reserved for Mrs. Monson, but at the sitting of the Court she was not present. The jury, as usual, were punctual, taking their seats at six minutes to ten, and immediately afterwards the prisoner was brought up from below, guarded by two policemen. He begins to look wearied, but is as self-possessed as ever, and while the jurymen answered to their names he regarded them with a steady gaze. At ten o'clock Lord Kingsburgh took his seat on the bench, and the Solicitor-General proceeded with his case.

MORE ABOUT THE INSURANCE QUESTION.

He called Mr. David Stewart, the resident secretary in Glasgow of the Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Company, who said that he received a letter dated July 20 last, from the assistant manager, relating to an assurance on the life of Mr. Hambrough for £5,000. On July 25 Monson called at the office and later in the day brought Hambrough to be medically examined. He then filled up a proposal form signed in the name of Agnes Maud Monson for the proposed insurance. On August 2 the proposal was declined, and when witness told Monson he looked disappointed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thomson, witness said that fifteen months before, viz., May 28, 1892, there was a proposal to effect an insurance for £15,000, and on the margin of the proposal from were the words that Hambrough had undertaken, on coming of age, to repay loans to Monson and his (Hambrough's) father to the extent of about £50,000.

A LETTER FROM LIEUTENANT HAMBROUGH.

Mr. Thomson then read a letter addressed by prisoner to the insurance company. It was dated July 31, 1893, and it enclosed the following letter from the deceased :—

July 31, 1893, Ardlamont House.—I am requested by Mrs. Monson to write and inform you that she has an interest in my life to the extent of £26,000. I have given her an undertaking in which I have agreed to pay her this sum after my attaining 21 if I should live until then.—W. D. C. HAMBROUGH.

Witness said he had never seen those letters.

ANOTHER INSURANCE WITNESS.

Mr. James Wardle, the Leeds manager of the same company, was then called and gave details of correspondence between Monson and the company relating to the interest which it was alleged Mrs. Monson had in the life of deceased. The company were not satisfied as to whether Mrs. Monson had any legal claim on Hambrough, and asked for further particulars, and this resulted in the receipt of the letter from Monson enclosing that already quoted from Hambrough. Monson, in enclosing it, wrote that they would not now require the policy for £50,000, as they had arranged to get the money by other means less costly. They, however, wished to effect an insurance for £26,000. This reduced proposal was put before the directors and also declined.

The Solicitor-General : Why was it declined ?

Witness : The directors were not satisfied that there was an insurable interest.

DECEASED'S INTEREST IN HIS FATHER'S ESTATE.

Cross-examined : The 1892 proposal did not proceed to the extent even of a medical examination of Hambrough. The company were informed that there was to be a re-arrangement of the Hambrough estate when deceased came of age whereby he was to purchase his father's interest.

Mr. Thomson : For £40,000 or £50,000 ?—Witness could not say.

THE SCOTISH PROVIDENT'S REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. William M. Wiseley, secretary to the Glasgow branch of the Scotish Provident Institution was next called. He said on July 12 he received a letter relating to an insurance for £20,000 "on the life of another." On July 19 witness went to Ardlamont House, and saw Monson and deceased. Monson told him the policy was to be on Hambrough's life, and witness understood the reason for it was that there were advances to be covered. At first witness understood that Monson was a trustee for Hambrough, but Monson subsequently told him that he was not. Witness understood from Monson that he had been a loser by the trusteeship to the extent of about £49,000. Ultimately a proposal form was filled up for £50,000, dated July 21, 1893. The proposal was made by Mrs. Monson on the life of Windsor Dudley Cecil Hambrough, and the insurable interest was described "to cover the advances made and liabilities incurred in connection with the Hambrough estates." One of the friends' reports was signed "E. M. Heiron." The other friends roport was by Mr. Houston of Ventor, and was of an unsatisfactory nature. Witness spoke to Monson about it, and he expressed surprise, and said, by way of explanation, that Mr. Houston must have thought that the company had been asking about his uncle. The company was never shewn proof of Mrs. Monson's insurable interest, and the policy was consequently never completed. At a later date Monson wrote, saying it would be necessary to efect an insurance for £10,000 only, to recover money actually due from Hambrough on his attaining his majority ; but that reduced policy also was not completed.

A CONTRACT PROPOSED ON AUGUST 9.

Cross-examined : On August 9, the day before the death, witnese wrote that the company was prepared to accept this reduced policy, subject to the proof of insurable interest. The death prevented the contract being completed.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 30.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas the non-official Members of the Council of the Lieut Govr of the N-W Provinces and Oudh have, in accordance with the Regulations published in the Notification of the Gov of India in the Legislative Dep, No 19, dated the 23rd June, 1893, recommended the Hon'ble Maharaja Partab Narayan Singh, of Ajudhia, Fyzabad District, for nomination as an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Gen for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, H E the Govr Gen, under the authority vested in him by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict, Cap 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict, Cap 14), has been pleased to nominate the said Hon'ble Maharaja Partab Nerayan Singh, of Ajudhia, to be an Additional Member of the said Council of the Governor General.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Rt Hon'ble Victor-Alexander Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P C, L L D, Lord Bruce ot Kinloss and Lord Bruce of Torry, in the Kingdom of Scotland, and Baron Elgin, of Elgin, in the United Kingdom is expected to arrive at Aden on or about the 15th proximo and at Bombay on or about the 20th idem, to assume the office of Viceroy and Governor General of India.

The Resident at Aden will receive the Earl of Elgin with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India.

H E the Governor of Bombay will make arrangements in communication with the Naval authorities, for the landing and reception of the Earl of Elgin at Bomeay with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India.

An Aide-de-Camp of the Viceroy will proceed to Bombay to attend upon the Earl of Elgin throughout his journey from Bombay to Calcutta.

One of the principal Civil Officers of each Government or Administration will be deputed to meet the Earl of Elgin as he enters the limits of such Government or Administration and will remain in attendance upon His Lordship until he passes beyond those limits.

At the Railway statioos at which halts are made for rest and refreshment, Civil and Military Officers will be in attendance. There will also be a Guard of Honour upon the platform.

Should the Earl of Elgin make any stay at Allahabad, H H the Lieut-Govr of the N W Provinces will make all arrangements, in communication with the Military authorities, for His Lordships reception in a suitable manner.

At stations between Bombay and Howrah, other than those mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs, the attendance of officers is dispensed with.

Proper police precautions will be taken at all the stations along the line at which the train stops.

Upon the Earl of Elgin's arrival at the Howrah terminus of the East Indian Railway, His Lordship will be received by the Secretaries to the Government of India and by the Military Secretary and Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

The following officers will also be in atendance upon the Howrah Railway platform :—The Commissioner of Burdwan ; One of the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal ; the Bgdr-Genl Comdg the Presidency Dis with the District Staff ; the commissioner of Police, Calcuta ; the Chairman of the Commissioners of Calcutta ; the Sheriff of Calcutta ; and the Magistrate of Howrah.

A Guard of Honour of Native Infantry will be drawn up at the Howrah terminus.

The Earl of Elgin, attended by his personal staff, by the Secretaries to the Government of Inda, by the Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp of the Viceroy, will proceed to Government House in the Viceroy's cariages escorted by the Body Guard.

The line of route will be lined throughout by troops under the orders of the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District.

A Royal salute will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William as the cortege appears upon the Hooghly Bridge.

A Guard of Honour of British Infantry and a Guard of Honour of the Administrative Battalion Presidency Volunteers, will be drawn up opposite the grand entrance of Government House.

The Earl of Elgin will be received as he alights from the carriage at the foot of the grand stairase by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal attended by his personal staff.

All the Civil and Military Offers of Government at the Presidency will be in attendance upon the grand staircase of Government House. Consular Officers and other Representatives of Foreign Governments at Calcutta, and all nonofficial gentlemen, are invited to be present upon the grand staircase.

H E the Viceroy and Governor General, attended by his personal staff and the Members of the Governor General's Council, will receive the Earl of Elgin at the top of the grand staircase, and will conduct His Lordship to the Throne Room.

The troops will then be withdrawn.

Full dress will be worn by Civil and Military Officers, and morning dress by all gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform.

The date and hour of the Earl of Elgin's arrival at Howrah and the ceremonial to be observed on his assumption of the office of Viceroy and Governor General of India will be notified hereafter.

MEDICAL.

The services of Surgn-Capt U N Mukerji, MB, IMS (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. James Grundy, Assist Inspr of Mnes in the United Kingdom, is appointed to be Inspector of Mines in India, with effect from the 10th Nov.

PATENTS.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 (8) of the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, and in supersession of Notification No. 2352-P., dated 1st December, 1889, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to authorize the Director of Records to the Government of India to discharge all the functions of the Secretary under that Act with effect from the 1st January, 1894.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Capt H R Woolbert, MB, I M S (Bengal), Agency Surgn, Meshed, is oppointed, on return from furlough and extraordinary leave, to officiate as Mdical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force, and of the Haraot and Tonk Political Agency.

Surgn Capt J Chaytor White, MB I M S (Bengal), is reappointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps.

The services of Surgn-Lieut W E Armstrong, I M S (Madras) are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr C Vetter, Consel for Germany at Rangoon, has resumed charge of his office.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Col A W Roberts Bengal General List Cavalry, Political Agent of the 1st class, on rteurn from privilege leave, to be the Magistrate of Abu, vice Lieut H B Peacock Indian Staff Corps.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Dept. during the month of November, 1893, are notified :—

With effect from 4th November, 1893—Mr L J W Worgan to officiate in class VI of the Enrolled List.

With effect from 6th November, 1893—Mr G H R Hart to officiate in class I, Mr H Groves to offiate in class II Mr H Oung to officiate in class III. Mr M A Hydari to officiate in class IV, and Mr U L Majumdar to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from 16th Nov 1893—Mr C W C Carson to officiate in class VI of the Enrolled List.

With effect from 25th Nov 1893—Mr J A Robertson to officiate in class IV Mr M A Hydar to officiate in class V instead of in class IV, and Mr U L Majumdar to officiate in class VI instead of in class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from 28th November, 1893—Mr F J Atkinson to officiate in class II, Mr A Mayne to officiate in class III Mr M A Hydari to officiate in class IV, and Mr U L Majumdar to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from 29th November, 1893—Mr M A Hydari to officiate in class V instead of in class IV, and Mr U L Majumdar to officiate in class VI instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col H M Evans, Comdt, 43rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regt of Bengal Infy, and offg Col on the Staff to officiate in command of a district of the second class, with the temporary rank of Brigdr-Genl, vice Major-Genl A P Palmer C B, offg in command of the Punjab Frontier Force.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

The following appointments are made in the undermentioned regiments :—

5th Infantry—Lieut C G R Smith, Welsh Regt, offg Wing Officer, on probation, to be Wing Officer, on probation, to complete establishment, vice Capt E W St G Welchman, transferred to the 3rd Infy.

6th Infantry—Lieut, C B Monypenny, West Kent Regt offg Wing Officer, on probation to be Wing Officer, on probation, to complete establishment, vice Capt A Adye, transferred to the 4th Infantry.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made, with effect from the date specified, vice Lieut-Col, G W Sawyer, promoted to be a controller of Military Accounts :—Major W J B Bird, I S C, to be Military Accountant, 1st class ; Capt J G Downing, I S C, Military Accountant, 2nd class ; Major H F S Ramsden, I S C, Military Accountant, 3rd class ; Capt C E Mardall, I S C, Military Accountant, 4th class ; Mr F Barrett, Assist Military Accountant, 1st class ; Capt H Hamilton, I S C, Assist Military Accountant, 2nd class ; and Lieut F D Grant, 6th Regt of Punjab Infy, Assist Military Accountant 3rd class, on probation.

Lieut T A Harrison, I S C, Assist Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col E R Elles, R A, Assist Qr-Mr-Genl, Intelligence Branch, to be Depty Qr-Mr-Genl, vice Col W L Dalrymple, C B, appointed to command a district of the 2nd class.

Brevet Lieut-Col G H More, Molyneux, Comdt, 1st Bengal Infy, to be Assist Qr-Mr-Genl, vice Col Elles.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut G A H Beatty, R I Regt, Sqdrn Officer, 9th Regt of Bengal Lancerus, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second-Lieut J M S Groves, 18th Hussars, Offig Wing Officer, 4th Regt of Madras Infantry (Pioneers), is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second Lieut Groves will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary services are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Lieutenants—C L Gauseen, 18th Hussars, offg Sqdn Officer, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regt of Bengal Lancers ; A W Bailey Middlesex Regt Offg Wing Officer 38th (Dogra) Regt of Bengal Infy ; and F F Solly-Flood, Rl Fusiliers, Wing Officer, 29th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy.—Second-Lieuts—H K Harley, Rl D Fusiliers, offg Wing Officer, 14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infy ; and H W F Cook, Cheshire Regt, offg Wing Officer, 28th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy.

Second-Lieuts Harley and Cooke will rank as Lieuts in the Indian Staff Corps from the above dates, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to cofirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Lieut W H F Basevi, South Wales Borderers, Wing Officer, 23rd (or Wallajahbad) Regt of Madras (Light) Infy ; and Second-Lieut H C Scott, Norfolk Regt, officiating Wing Officer, 11th Regt of Madras Infantry.

Second-Lieut Scott will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Major W. G. Bowyer, R E Ex Engr, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, Depy Assist Adjt Genl for Royal Engineers, for one year.

Lieut H O Lathbury, Rl E, Assist Engr, 1st gaade, Military Works Dept, is granted leave out of India (p a) for one year, under the leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British Army serving in India.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—Indian Staff Corps—Major B H Pollard to be Lieut-Colonel.

Punjab Frontier Force—1st Punjab Cavalry—Jemadar Atma Singh to be Ressaidar, vice Bhup Singh, deceased.

5th Punjab Cavalry—Kot-Dafadar Abbas Ali Shah to be Jemadar vice Jaimal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

E I R Vol Rifle Corps—F Watkins, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieut, vice Hederstedt, resigned.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major C H Brookes, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, permanent, and Suptdg Engr, class III, temporary, reverted to Ex Engr, 1st grade.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E A Lugard, Assist Engr, 2nd grade (old classification), is promoted to Assist, Engr, 1st grade (old classification), *s p t* with effect from the 18th Oct, 1892.

The following reversions and promotion are ordered in the Accounts Branch :—R C F Volkers, Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary ; G C Wolfe, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade ; M H Gaynor, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade ; J Shaw, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade ; A R Becher, Examiner, 2nd class ; F E Godfrey, Examiner, 3rd class ; Major C R Hoskyn, R E, Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade ; and J Shaw, Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

The Agent to the Govr-Genl in Baluchistan is pleased to appoint Lieut Faulkner, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, to officiate as Cantonment Magte of Quetta during the absence on leave of Lieut-Col W H Frowne, I S C, or until further orders Lieut Faulkner will exercise the powers of Magistrate of the first class, within the limits of the Quetta Cantonment.

The Agent to the Govr-Genl is pleased to appoint Lieut Faulkner, Offg Cantonment Magte, to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes in the Cantonment of Quetta, with power to exercise jurisdiction in suits of which the value does not exceed five hundred rupees.

Lieut A H McMahon, ISC, assumed charge of the office of Political Agent, Zhob, on the afternoon of the 13th idem.

Mr S H King returned from privilege leave, and assumed charge of his duties as extra Judicial Assist Commr, Quetta, in the afternoon of 13th Dec, relieving Munshi Aziz-ud-din.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Mr. Frederick Reilly, Exe Eng, 2nd grade, is granted under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulatiods, furlough for seventeen months and two days.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Cap E W Walton, RE Asst Eng 1st grade, has been granted by H Ms Sey of State for India, furlough for one year.

POST OFFICE.

Mr E A Pereira, Sup of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted privillege leave for three months.

Mr R N Vear is appointed to act as Sup of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence of Mr Pereira, or until further orders.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following return of rainfall as registerred at 6 a.m., on 1st January, 1894 :—

	Ghadechi.		Dhola.		Jetalsar.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Previous Total	21	47	21	54	34	88
Rainfall on 31st Dec.	0	53	5	0	0	0
Total up to date......	22	0	21	59	34	88

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 2ND OF JANUARY, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed very irregularly to-day. There has been a brisk to rapid rise at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Veraval, Surat and Malegaon, a brisk fall at Jhansi, and a moderate to slight rise or fall in other places. Readings are highest at Malegaon and Neemuch and lowest in the south. Gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. The maximum temperature is from 6° to 11° below the normal at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Ajmere, Deesa and Surat, and the minimum 4° to 14° in excess in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 90° at Cochin and the lowest 52° at Malegaon. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, the Madras Presidency and at Ajmere and Ahmedabad. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Cawnpore, Ajmere, Indore, Jubulpore, Surat and Secunderabad. Abnormals indicate a small depression at and in the neighbourhood of Delhi and Agra, and as the weather is in rather an unsettled condition over the country lying to the north of latitude 20° a few scattered showers are probable. The weather is very cloudy in the Madras Presidency and conditions are becoming favourable for rain.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
SIMLA, JAN. 2.

Tuesday's observations indicate that the pressure has changed irregularly, and conditions have not yet recovered from the disturbance of the past two days. Readings have generally decreased from a high pressure area in the north to a low pressure area in the south, but within high pressure area two or three small storms exist, which renders the weather very unsettled. Rain has fallen over the North-West provinces, the Punjab, Buluchistan, Rajputana, and central parts of the country, and few scattered showers in the Peninsula. The principal amounts are one inch and sixty-four cents at Nellore, one inch and three cents at Pachmarhi, eighty-four cents at Rawalpindi, seventy-one cents at Simla, and sixty cents at Murree. The mean temperature is generally high, owing to the exceedingly warm nights.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 1st January, 1894.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·908
Temperature of the Air	76·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·1
Dew Point	68·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·783
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	79·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·1
General Directions of wind*	SSE, ENE, E, WNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	201
Fall of Rain	0·22
Total fall during month	0·22
" " year	0·22
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 2nd Jany.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

THE employment of oxen for agricultural purposes is a sight familiar enough in the East, but camels employed for ploughing would be decidedly a novelty. The experiment, however, is being tried in Southern Russia, and, it is said, with remarkable success. Vice-Consul Smith states that the bad harvests of the last two years, together with the low prices of grain, having forced most agriculturists to look into the question of reducing expenses, and one great difficulty being to obtain animal power which would cost less for feeding than horses, and yet be able to do the varying work of a farm, camels have been introduced upon an estate not far from Kieff. At present eighteen camels are at work, and their keep is found to cost much less than that of horses, owing to oats being dispensed with in their feeding. The price runs between *6l.* and *7l.* per head, inclusive of transport from the Government of Orenburg to Kieff.

WRITERS' AND READERS.

THE year just closed was a peculiarly interesting theatrical season, with several Ibsen productions, the visits of Signora Duse and the Comedie Francaise, and above all, the production of 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.' It will therefore be good news to students of the theatre that Mr. William Archer is about to publish, through Mr. Walter Scott, an almost complete reprint of the well-known criticisms that have appeared weekly during the year over his initials in the World.

The book will be called "The Theatrical 'World' for 1893," and the articles will be reprinted as they stand, in order to form (with the aid of a full index) as complete a record as possible of the leading events of the year. The work will be sudplemented with a few short critical articles which have appeared in other papers. The date of the production of each play will be stated, and the date of its last performance, if that falls within the year. In some cases foot-notes will be added to amplify anything upon the text in the light of later events. The volume will appear as early as possible in this month, and be sold at about 2s. 6d.

Mr. Goldwin Smith is again in England. His new volume of essays, 'Questions of To-day,' is to be issued by Messrs. Macmillan. Some of the titles to the essays are, 'Social and Industrial Revolution, 'The Irish Question,' 'Prohibitionism in Canada and the United States,' and 'Disestablishment.' Woman suffrage and the Jewish question are also treated. Another book by Mr. Goldwin Smith, on Greek tragedy, is understood to be on its way.

An important art work is to be published in about a dozen monthly parts by Messrs. Sampson Low. It is entitled 'The Art of the World,' and its intention is to illustrate the modern art of England, America, France, Germany, Spain, Holland and Italy. No work of a like character, so comprehensive in scope, exists. Each part is to contain four photogravures, four typogravures in colour, and some twenty typogravures in the text. The illustrating is done by the firm of Goupil, and M. Charles Yriarte contributes the text—chiefly short notices of the painters represented. The first part is to be ready in a week or two.

'Recollections of Fred Leslie,' by his friend Mr. W. T. Vincent, will be published by Messrs. Kegan Paul about the second week of this month. In a preface Mr. Clement Scott speaks of Fred Leslie's amiable qualities as a man, and attempts to estimate his work. Apart from his own intimate knowledge of Leslie, Mr. Vincent has gathered together a great deal of information from other sources, and the biography from the newspaper cutting announcing young Hobson's birth—'Leslie' was, of course, adopted for the stage—down to the death of the all-popular comedian, is a very complete one. There are to be two volumes, the first with a frontispiece portrait of Leslie, and both liberally illustrated.

'Friedrich von Bodenstedt, ein Dichterleben in Sienen Briefen, 1850—1892,' i.e., 'Friedrich von Bodenstedt's Poetic Life as described in his Letters from 1850 to 1892,' is the title of a work which has just appeared in Berlin, and is being devoured by the cultured world of that capital. The author of 'Mirza Schaffy' is also in England one of the best known and most popular of Germany's modern poets, and it is probable that a selection at least of these interesting letters will soon be offered in translation to the British public.

In a few days Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein will bring out 'Richard Jefferies: a Study,' by Mr. H. S. Salt, whose life of Thoreau is well known. There is to be a large-paper edition, with illustrations by Miss Bertha Newcombe, showing the Jefferies country. Of course, they have all been made on the spot. A portrait of Jefferies is given, the only portrait, it is said, ever taken of him. Mr. Salt deals with Jefferies as a writer, poet, and novelist, and naturally includes a good deal of biographical material. Some little time ago a bust of Jefferies was placed in Salisbury Cathedral.

'On the Track of the Sun' is a book of travel which Mr. William Heinemann will publish at once. Mr. F. D. Thompson, the author, is an American, and the book will appear simultaneously in America. Mr. Thompson went round the world by the western side of the American continent, Japan, China, India, and so on. Of what he saw he writes chattily, and the book is said to be strong in illustrations. Mr. Thompson dedicates his work to the Sultan—of Turkey, or only of Johore?

The serial story by Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, which is to keep Mr. Du Maurier's company in next year's Harper's is entitled 'The Golden House.' In the course of the year a series of 'Stories of the Wild West' is to be contributed by Owen Wister. The stories, which are to illustrate striking features of Western life now rapidly disappearing under the pressure of civilisation, will be illustrated by that brilliant artist of the prairie, Frederic Remington. Mr. Richard Harding Davis's sketches of England and English life are to be followed by what he calls 'Parisian Sketches.' To mention only one other thing, Mr. W. D. Howells has promised a number of papers on 'Men and Letters.' The papers are the record of his literary reminiscences during his experience of more than thirty years as editor and author.

Mr. Edward Hicks, jun., the publisher of books relating to the Society of Friends, is about to bring out a second series of 'Quaker Pictures,' with notes by Wilfred Whitten, in continuation of a volume which we reviewed in these columns two years ago. 'Bernard Barton and his Friends,' by Edward Verrall Lucas, will be another of Mr. Hicks's ventures, and it will doubtless be welcomed by many for whom the gentle Quaker poet of Woodbridge has a direct or reflected interest. Bernard Berton was the friend and correspondent of Charles Lamb, Edward Fitzgerald, William Bodham Donne, the Rev. John Mitford, the Rev. George Crabbe, the Rev. Charles Benjamin Tayler, Allan Cunningham, Robert Southey, and many other eminent men, much information concerning whom will, we understand, be found in Mr. Lucas's pages. Mr. Hicks is also issuing a shilling edition of 'The Friends: Who They Are, What They Have Done,' by William Beck.

Two works in the Swan Sonnenschein Social Science Series are nearly ready. 'Dwellings of the People' is by Mr. Locke Worthington, and has an introduction, by Dr. Poor. Among other illustrations, Mr. Worthington gives a page to what, in his opinion would be an ideal series of dwellings for the people Dr. Schaffle, a German professor and writer, is the author of 'The Theory and Policy of Labour Protection.' He wrote rather a notable book on Socialism. He is an opponent of the eight-hour day, as well as of Socialism. As a writer he is philosophic rather than combative.

Dean Stanley's Life, extending to two large volumes, was to be available at the libraries a fortnight ago.—Colonel Maude's 'Memories of the Mutiny have been delayed for a few days in order that some fresh matter, made necessary by recent events, may be added.—'At Market Value' is the title of the new story Mr. Grant Allen has written for one of the monthlies.—'Doorside Ditties' a volume of poerty by Mrs. Jeanie Morison, is announced by Messrs. Blackwood. Mrs. Marision has written a successful little work on one of Browing's poems.—General Tweedie's work on the Arabian horse is announced to be ready almost at once.—One of the descendants of the Humes of Polwarth has written a book, 'Marchmont and the Humes of Polwarth,' and Messrs. Blackwood are publishing it.

DURING the mid-winter, a new departure in the way of military manœuvres is to be made on a large scale in the Government of Moscow. A series of evolutions of attack and defence, employing infantry cavalry, and artillery, are to be carried out in places deeply snowclad. These evolutions will only be suspended when the temperature exceeds 8 to 10 degs. The troops will bivouack under the newly-supplied Khirgese felt tents.

IN crossing the Atlantic, football has clearly not lost its perils. An American writer has taken the trouble to gather from the New York papers of a single day a list of reported mishaps. It opens with Captain Frank Ranken, of the Montauk team, who had his leg broken in two places in "one of the early scrimmages." James McNally of the same team had all his lower teeth knocked out. Mapes of the Cleveland team had a severe shoulder strain. Robert Christy, of the Wooster University, died from a kick in the stomach. His widowed mother was at his bedside. "Captain Waters, of the Harvard team," continues this account, "will never play again, owing to a wrench in the knee, to say nothing of a bad bruise over one eye, and a blow on the head which laid open tae scalp." It is also observed that the conduct of Prentiss at the Crescent Orange game at Eastern Park is much reprehended, because, when he sees a mass of men on the ground, he "runs and jumps on them feet first." At the game at Springfield, Madkie punched his head into Stillman's stomach. McCrea was for several minutes under "a mountain of men," and after extricating himself, was "badly winded," and took some minutes to recover. Beard stepped "unconsciously" on Wrightington's head, and Acton hit Beard a smart blow on the chin. It was thought at first, after Thorn was "thrown down harshly and a dozen men had fallen on him," that his nose was broken, but it was only badly damaged. It appears that the American teams are supposed to play under Rugby rules.

NOTICES.

THE BEST BLOOD Purifier AND TONIC For Old And Young, TO QUICKEN THE Appetite, Remove that Tired Feeling, AND Make the Weak STRONG USE

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass, U. S. A.

Cures others, will cure you

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Agents: H. E. BODE & SONS, 16 Green St., Bombay.
HOWE, BALCH &Co., 15 Hare St., Calcutta.

TESTIMONIAL FROM
Sir Samuel Baker,
THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.

BLAIR'S
GOUT & RHIUMATIC PILLS.

"NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON,
"DEAR SIRS, "1st October, 1893.

"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.

"For ten years I have suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.

"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.

"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.

"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. Truly yours,
"(Signed), SAML. W. BAKER."

Messrs. Prout & Co. Strand, London.
Sold at all Chemists and Stores throughout the Indian Empire.

PIESSE & LUBIN
PERFUMERY FACTORS
from every flower that breathes a fragrance,
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM
May be obtained of any Chemist or Perfumer.
2 New Bond Street London

TRADE MARK.
G. & J. ZAIR'S
WHIPS
Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.
Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide Exhibitions and a Diploma of Special Merits
MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM:—
BIRMINGHAM.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH
SEE
MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S
WORK ON
CONSUMPTION
Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,
And containing many interesting and authentic Cases with Letters from
MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,
INCLUDING
REV. C. H. SPURGEON.
SIXPENCE.

By G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London; and PUBLISHED BY Newman & Co., Dalhousie Squre, Calcutta; and at "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

ALSO
MR. CONGREVE'S
OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS.
FOR
DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,
OLD OR RECENT,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,
THE FINEST MEDICINE
IN THE WORLD IS
CONGREVE'S
BALSAMIC ELIXIR,
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who has to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozage before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

DR. FLEMMING'S
QUININE & CAMPHOR
PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott, Thompson, & Co. BOMBAY: Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co. MADRAS: West & Co. ALLAHABAD: Lyell & Co. LAHORE: Gullon & Co. ASSAM Planters' Stores. RANGOON: De Souza.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of
EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER—*
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Horlick's
Malted Milk
Requires No Cooking. No Added Milk.
A PERFECT FOOD.
Instantly Prepared by Dissolving in Water.
The most easily digested and most nutritious of foods, made from the purest, fresh Cows' Milk, combined with Wheat and Barley Malt.
NO STARCH. GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Makes FLESH. BONE. BRAIN.
For INFANTS. INVALIDS. CONVALESCENTS.
WHOLESALE OF TREACHER & CO., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.
OF ALL DEALERS.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
WORLD FAMED
FILTERS
WORKS: MANCHESTER.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Betts' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON. They are listilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
T. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 18th, 1878.*
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON" WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.
Berner's College, London. EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A., *Professor of Chemistry.*

RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

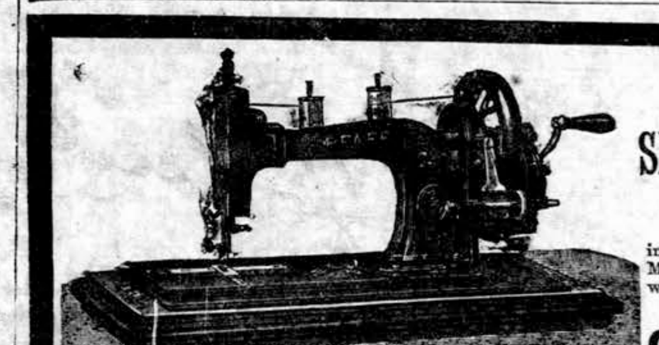
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

USE
MILKMAID
CONDENSED
MILK
THE BEST FOR ALL PURPOSES.
Largest Sale in the World.
Write for Pamphlet: "HOW TO FEED BABY."
POST FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO., 10, Mark Lane, London.

Sir CHAS. CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants."
IN PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.
NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, THE AGED.
BEST AND CHEAPEST. ESTABLISHED 1825.
Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Food."

THE PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN EXHIBITION 1893.
KINAHAN'S LL & GLENISLE WHISKIES
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY,
The Cream of Old Irish Whisky.
Pure, Mild and Mellow, Delicious and very Wholesome.
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
KINAHAN'S GLENISLE WHISKY
THE FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY SOLD.
KINAHAN & CO., LD.,
GUILDFORD STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON.
Export Agents:
JOSEPH LEETE & SONS,
36 ST. MARY-AT-HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

LE DANSK TRADE MARK
THE
FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE
LE DANSK
Margarine Mixture.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889,
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.



PFAFF
PERFECT
SEWING MACHINES
Fitted with all the Newest Improvements.
The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines. Are unequalled by any Machines for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.
MANUFACTURED BY
G. M. PFAFF,
KAISERSLAUTERN,
GERMANY.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

ELASTIC FABRICS
Trade Mark.
ASK FOR
"LION & SUN"
Elastics.
BOOT WEBS. ELASTIC BRAIDS.
GARTER WEBS. ELASTIC CORDS.
BRACE WEBS. SURGICAL WEBS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS of this CELEBRATED BRAND,
BRUCE & SON, SOUTH WIGSTON, NEAR LEICESTER.
(Successors to H. Turner & Son.) (ENGLAND).
Sets of Samples sent free to any Dealer. Orders through English Merchants

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

KANANGA OF JAPAN
(REGISTERED)
RIGAUD and Cº
PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING
● VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	**Liver complaints,**
Sick headaches,	**Dyspepsia,**
Dysentery,	**Overheated blood,**
Gastralgia,	**Eruptions.**

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & Cº, Paris. Sold by all Chemists

DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

SANTAL-MIDY

The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... (MIDY) in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

Rowland's Odonto

Is a pur fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth; prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from Bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's [illegible] Hatton Garden, London, England, and [illegible] and worthless imitations.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,

MANUFACTURED BY
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
STUTTGART, HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK (COURT PIANOFORTE MAKERS)
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1781.
ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS AGO.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

HAS a SOLID IRON FRAME Cast in ONE PIECE, including the Bridge extending over the pin plank It has an OVERSTRUNG SCALE, the improved system of dampers and a perfect check repeating action, which never fails.

The dampers of American type, and prevent any possibility of Jarring or Jingling. The wooden bridge near the dampers is done away with, and substituted by an AGRAFFE. The damper board has an iron bar to prevent warping in hot climates. The length of wire in the upper notes is greater than usually found in Square Pianos, which improvement has so brought up the volume of tone in this part of the piano that it has given the entire instrument an uniformity of tone hitherto unattained.

DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY of WORKMANSHIP, ELEGANCE of DESIGN, DELICACY of TOUCH. POWER and PURITY of TONE and the most EFFECTIVE CHECK REPEATING ACTION EXTANT. are a few of the points wherein these marvellous pianos CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

Cash Rs. 875

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM ... ... For 12 months. ... ... Rs. 79 per month.
For 24 months. ... ... „ 42 do.

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case	Rs. 25	Woolen Cover	Rs. 15
Revolving Piano Stool...	„ 18	Set of Crystal Insulators	„ 6

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

To the Sole Agents—MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.

XMAS PRESENTS. HAMILTON & Cº JEWELLERS BOMBAY. NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

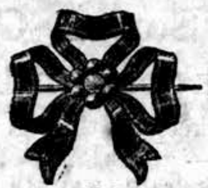
Gold Safety Brooch, Rs. 10 cash.

Pearl New Moon Brooch, Rs. 84 cash.

Crescent and Heart Brooch, Rs. 28 cash.

Gold Brooch, Rs. 20 cash.

Pearl Bracelet, Rs. 147 cash.



Gold Brooch, Rs. 27 cash.

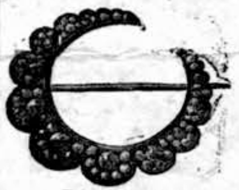
Banjo Brooch, Rs. 16 cash.

Golf Bangle, Rs. 54 cash.

Gold Brooch, Wish Bone, Rs. 12 cash.

Curb Chain bracelet, Rs. 120 cash.

Chain and Heart Brooch, Rs. 15 cash.



Pearl Brooch, Rs. 73 cash.

Pearl set Bangle, Rs. 38 cash.

CRESCENT & HEART Brooch, Rs. 28 cash.

Hamilton & Co
BOMBAY.

Pearl Brooch, Rs. 73 cash.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

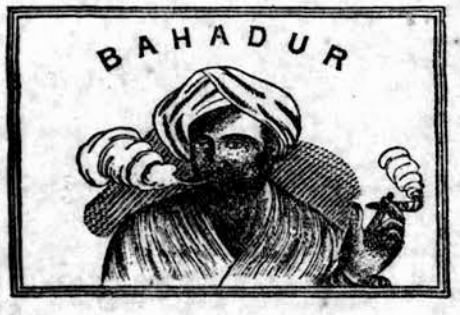
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this Paper.



BAHADUR CIGARS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

N.B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under immediate Personal supervision.

THE OLD BUSHMILLS DISTILLERY CO., Ltd., Befast, Ireland, will be glad to add to their advertisements the names of Firms regularly keeping Stock of their Whiskey.

CHICAGO EXPOSITION, 1893.

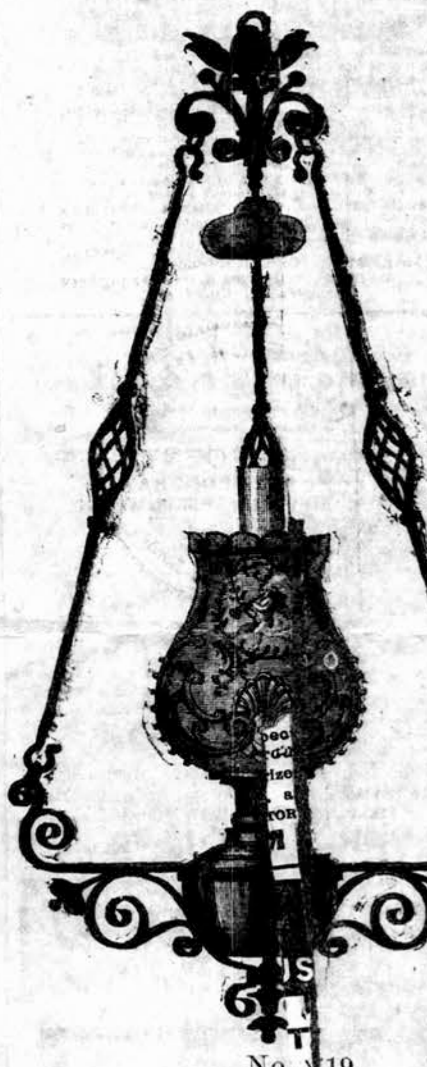
The Medal and Highest Award for Irish Whiskey has been won by

OLD BUSHMILLS WHISKEY.

This Whiskey may be obtained in India of TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona; CUTLER, PALMER & Co., GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., PLANTERS' STORES AND AGENCY Co., Calcutta; McDOWELL & Co., Madras; EDULJEE & Co., MURRAY & Co., Lucknow; MURRAY & Co., Karachi.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

The most selected stock
of
WROUGHT IRON,
with Copper
Table Lamps,
Standard Lamps,
Wall Lamps,
and
Hanging Lamps.
Fitted
With Cockade Shades or Fancy Globes.



No. 819.

The most varied assortment
of
WROUGHT IRON,
With Copper
Lamps.
They can be fitted
STORM-PROOF
and
PUNKAHPROOF,
and
With Lovely Silk and Lace Shades.

No. 8730.

Illustrated Catalogue and Descriptive Price List free by post to the Mofussil on application.

LAMP WAREHOUSE:
R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST, 69, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BOMBAY.

No. 8715

Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS,
CHILDREN,
AND
INVALIDS.

Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—*London Medical Record.*

In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.

Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.

Gold Medal International Health Exhibition.

AGENTS:—
TREACHER & Co., LD., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. KEMP & Co., LD., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. PHILLIPS & Co., LD., Bombay and Poona.

PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS.
From
P. F. ESBENSEN. COPENHAGEN
PRESERVED PURE BUTTER
P. F. ESBENSEN COPENHAGEN
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
GOLD MEDALS

A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.

Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.

To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India.

And of Campbell, Shearer & Co., 4, Eastcheap, London; R. Harrison & Co., Red Cross Street, Liverpool

---

NOTICES.

Mr. Wadia's Cash Bazar. *East Street, POONA.*
Tram Terminus, Girgaum, *BOMBAY.*

VATCHA BROS.' BOMBAY CYCLE MART.

BEST
BICYCLES,
TRICYCLES,
Cycle Novelties,
Cycle Accessories
AT
POPULAR PRICES,
Price List Free.

SPECIAL MECHANICAL REPAIRS:—CHEAPEST

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

No more **ASTHMA**
nor OPPRESSION, nor COUGHS
BY EMPLOYING
Dr Cléry's Anti-Asthmatic Powder
The only medicine having obtained a reward.
CAN BE PROCURED FROM
H. J. MARTYN & Co., at Poona.

TRADE MARK
BIG G
CURE YOURSELF!
Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.
The Universal American Cure.
Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.,
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants

---

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.